

## Land to the Rear of 182 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent

### Draft Archaeological Evaluation Report





**LAND TO THE REAR OF 182 HIGH STREET,  
TONBRIDGE, KENT**

**DRAFT  
Archaeological Evaluation**

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# LAND TO THE REAR OF 182 HIGH STREET TONBRIDGE, KENT

## Archaeological Evaluation

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## **LAND TO THE REAR OF 182 HIGH STREET TONBRIDGE, KENT**

### **Archaeological Evaluation**

#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of CML Investments LP (represented by its general partner Commercial Management (Investments) Limited) to undertake an archaeological evaluation to inform a planning application for a proposed residential development on land to the rear of 182 High Street, Tonbridge, Kent. The Site, 0.6 hectares in extent, is broadly triangular in shape and comprises a small area of woodland and a car park, accessed from Lansdowne Road.

Six trial trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Site. In particular, the evaluation sought to clarify the presence or absence of remains associated with the Medieval town defences known as The Fosse which lie within part of the site and are designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 136).

Within three of the six trenches the evaluation revealed deposits associated with the construction of a bank, its later erosion/collapse and more recent redeposition as a result of modern development (Trenches 2, 4 and 5). On site identification of in situ bank material as apposed to deposits that represent later erosion/collapse or more recent redeposition as a result of modern development, proved very difficult due to the similarity of the colour and composition of these deposits. Two sherds of pottery dated to the late 12th to 13th Century and 13th to 14th Century were recovered from the bank material, however, it is concluded that the pottery could be residual rather than providing firm dating evidence. The bank deposits were underlain by a layer containing quantities of charcoal and fragments of slag. This layer also produced 12th to 13th century pottery sherds.

Site levelling and development in the mid 19th century and the more recent excavations for the car park along with the provision of services has severely truncated the bank deposits recorded in Trenches 4 and 5.

There were no cut features of archaeological significance. A shallow linear feature, a small pit and walls of modern date were revealed in Trenches 4 and 5 along with services trenches. Made ground was revealed in Trench 6 to depth of 1.70m+ below ground level (bgl) and confirmed the presence of a pond, recorded on the 1838 Tonbridge Tithe Map.

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 182 HIGH STREET  
TONBRIDGE, KENT**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of their client CML Investments LP and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Sally Dicks of CgMs for her assistance and support throughout the fieldwork programme. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Wendy Rogers of the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (KCC) for her advice.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 26<sup>th</sup> April and the 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010 inclusive by Michelle Collings, Sarah Mounce and Steven Price. The digital survey was produced by Sarah Mounce. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The report was prepared by Michelle Collings and edited by Mark Williams.

## **LAND TO THE REAR OF 182 HIGH STREET TONBRIDGE, KENT**

### **Archaeological Evaluation**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited on behalf of their client CML Investments LP to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 589 468 as illustrated in Figure 1 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The Site is broadly triangular in shape comprising approximately 0.60 hectares. It is bounded to the northwest by the rear gardens of properties off Lansdowne Road and the side of properties off Fosse Road, to the south by a new housing development and to the east by the rear of properties off the High Street.
- 1.1.3 The Site comprises an area of earthworks occupied by woodland and dense scrub and a car park. The western part of the Site is occupied by dense scrub, saplings and mature trees. The current development proposals will require tree clearance in this area and in order to evaluate this part of the Site, scrub was cleared in advance of and during the archaeological works. The remainder of the Site, towards the central and eastern parts, are occupied by car parking spaces for 182 High Street.
- 1.1.4 The Site includes part of The Medieval Town defences known as The Fosse, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 136). Accordingly, given the statutory designation on the Site an archaeological evaluation was required in support of the planning application.
- 1.1.5 The proposed development involves the construction of apartments and a surface level car park adjacent to the south-eastern edge of The Fosse and the current proposals have evolved following consultation between CgMs Consulting Limited, the English Heritage (EH) Inspector for Ancient Monuments for Kent and Kent County Council (KCC).
- 1.1.6 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the Site was prepared by CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs 2007).
- 1.1.7 A specification for the fieldwork was prepared by CgMs Consulting Limited (2009) detailing the rationale and scope of work. The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the specification, which was submitted to Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council for comment and approval prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- 1.1.8 The evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology over five days between the 26<sup>th</sup> April and the 30<sup>th</sup> April 2010 inclusive.



## **1.2 Geology, Topography and Land-use**

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the Site and the surrounding area comprises Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand underlain by Wadhurst Clay (British Geological Survey Sevenoaks Sheet 287).
- 1.2.2 There have been no prior geotechnical investigations on the Site but archaeological investigations in the 1970s identified some 3m of decayed sandstone over a mottled pink and yellow clay (CgMs 2007).
- 1.2.3 The Site lies just off the floor of the Medway Valley within the built area of Tonbridge and the Site drains south towards the River Medway c.300m to the south. The ground slopes gently towards the south and south-west from c.29.50mAOD on Lansdowne Road to 28mAOD along the southern boundary of the Site and c.27mAOD towards the south-western corner of the Site.
- 1.2.4 Part of the Site was developed in the 1940's and more recently a car park has been constructed on the site, accordingly it was noted that there was a possibility that the upper surface of the Site had been heavily impacted by site levelling (CgMs 2007).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared by CgMs Consulting Limited (2007) and the following archaeological background is a brief summary drawn from that report with due acknowledgment.
- 2.1.2 A 1km radius search of the Kent Historic Environment Records (HER) was undertaken and the DBA identified a good potential for remains of Medieval date, a low to moderate potential for Bronze Age remains and a low potential for all other periods. In particular a section of the Medieval town defences comprising a bank and ditch known as The Fosse, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 136) lies within the Site. However, the DBA indicated that parts of the earthwork had been removed by early 20<sup>th</sup> Century development. In addition a Grade II Listed Building, also a Scheduled Monument (SAM 334), a Late Medieval Hall lies c.30m to the east of the Site at 186 High Street.

### **2.2 Archaeological potential**

#### *Neolithic and Bronze Age*

- 2.2.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the site of the former Cattle Market c. 50m to the south of the Site revealing a linear gully containing Bronze Age lithics.

#### *Iron Age and Roman*

- 2.2.2 An Iron Age hillfort, 'Castle Hill' lies c.2.3 km to the southeast of the Site and indicates the possibility of settlement in the wider surrounding area during this period however there is no settlement evidence recorded in the immediate environs.

- 2.2.3 An Iron Age coin is recorded c.100m to the east of the Site (HER Reference TQ 54 NE 5-MKE169). However, the exact findspot is uncertain and it is possible that the coin was found elsewhere in Tonbridge.
- 2.2.4 A coin of Constantine, minted at Treves, was found on the mound of Tonbridge Castle c.150m to the south of the Site (HER Reference TQ 54 NE 7 -MKE171).
- 2.2.5 There is limited evidence for Prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate surrounding area and no evidence for sustained activity during this period.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.6 There is no documentary evidence for Saxon settlement at Tonbridge and archaeological investigations in the town have not identified any remains pre-dating the 11<sup>th</sup> Century. Following the Norman Conquest in 1066 lands at Tonbridge were given to Richard Fitzgilbert (known as Richard de Clare) who constructed a simple Castle composed of earth and timber. The later Norman Castle was located at a major crossing of the River Medway indicating the potential for associated settlement in the wider vicinity.
- 2.2.7 Following the death of William I his son Rufus became King. Subsequently, as a result of dissatisfaction with the new King, Richard de Clare took part in an unsuccessful baron's revolt. In retribution William II sent forces against Tonbridge Castle and both the castle and the small settlement that had grown up around it were burnt to the ground in 1088. Following this it was not until 1241 that Tonbridge was first mentioned as a borough, which suggests that it remained a fairly small settlement until the mid 13<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 2.2.8 In 1259 Henry III granted a licence to the Earl of Gloucester to enclose the town with a stone wall crenellated defence. However, none of the masonry wall survives and the archaeological evidence suggests that only an earthwork bank and ditch was ever constructed (HER Reference TQ 54 NE 21-MKE9452). A section of the Medieval defences (SAM 136) survives as an earthwork within the northern part of the Site. In 1972 a section was excavated across the defences within the Site (Figure 1) (Streeten 1976) revealing the remains a clay rampart c. 2m high and a ditch c. 4m deep (Streeten 1976). The rampart was overlain by c.1.5m of more recent redeposited soil and clay. Further excavations were carried out to the east of the Site during the 1970's (Figure 1). Medieval and Post Medieval deposits were identified during the investigations (HER Reference 31497 and 31498). The upper part of the bank produced Medieval coarse pottery along with residual Samian pottery. A 14<sup>th</sup> Century French Jetton was recovered from soil eroded from the gently sloping profile (Streeten 1976).
- 2.2.9 The investigations carried out in the 1970s identified the absence of a buried turf line suggesting the possibility that extensive preparations were undertaken in constructing the defences but also making it difficult to determine the full extent of any Medieval spoil movement (Streeten 1976). It has been suggested that the bank was approximately 10m wide by 4.5m high without revetment and the ditch, which lay outside, was c.6m wide by 2.5m deep.
- 2.2.10 This indicates that there was more material used in the construction of the bank than created from the excavation of the ditch alone. Additional material

may have may have been obtained from across the Site reducing the overall level of the ground surface. It has also been suggested that the defences may be contemporary with the diversion of the river in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> Century and some spoil may have been obtained from this processes. The enclosure of the town was completed by the River Medway to the south and a tributary stream to the west highlighting the possibility that the construction of the defences and the diversion of the river were contemporary.

- 2.2.11 Archaeological investigations at the Cattle Market identified two areas of Medieval activity (HER Reference TQ54 NE 77 – Mke21012). Excavations alongside The Slade c. 50m to the south of the Site revealed gullies, pits and postholes dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Investigations alongside Bank Street some 50m to the southeast of the Site revealed further evidence of 12<sup>th</sup> Century activity consisting of pits along, together with pits and post-holes dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Investigation carried out further to the north, towards the Site did not identify any Medieval remains.
- 2.2.12 A late Medieval possible open hall house of four bays, dated to the late 14<sup>th</sup> to early 15<sup>th</sup> Century lies c.30m to the east of the Site at 186 High Street (SAM 334). This was extensively altered during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the chimney most likely dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 2.2.13 The Tonbridge Tithe Map dating to 1838 and Ordnance Survey Maps dated from 1838 to 1969 inclusive show an oval shaped pond lay within the south-eastern part of the Site. The size of the pond and it's proximity to the Medieval Hall suggests that it may have served as a fishpond during the late Medieval period.

#### *Post Medieval*

- 2.2.14 By 1790 a blacksmiths shop, forge and travise were located within the area of 210 High Street (Streeten 1976).
- 2.2.15 The Tonbridge Tithe Map dated 1838 shows the oval pond, as detailed above and it is likely that the pond would have impacted on any earlier archaeological remains pre-dating its construction. A square shaped building is also identified to the north within the Site.
- 2.2.16 The Tonbridge Tithe Map dating to 1838 and Ordnance Survey Maps dated from 1838 to 1969 inclusive show an oval shaped pond lay within the south-eastern part of the Site. The size of the pond and it's proximity to the Medieval Hall suggests that it may have served as a fishpond during the late Medieval period.
- 2.2.17 Buildings are shown situated to the north of the Site on Ordnance Survey Maps dated 1866, 1899, 1908, 1945 (Figure 4) and 1969 (Figure 5). The Ordnance Survey map dated 1969 (Figure 5) also shows a building to the west of the Site. The construction of the buildings within the northern part of the site (Figure 4 and Figure 5) and their subsequent demolition would probably have resulted in truncation.

- 2.2.18 The Ordnance Survey Map dated 1866 shows the square-shaped building forming a small outbuilding or greenhouse. The remainder of the land is shown as orchard or woodland.
- 2.2.19 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 shows the original square-shaped building had been extended by this time and the outbuilding or greenhouse had been demolished.
- 2.2.20 The Ordnance Survey Map dated 1945 shows three additional buildings to the north of the Site built on part of The Fosse (Figure 4).
- 2.2.21 The 1969 Ordnance Map shows two additional buildings built within the Site. One to the north in close proximity to the existing buildings and another to located to the south-west of the Site (Figure 5). Two of the previously existing buildings are identified as a 'works' and a 'depository.' (Figure 5).
- 2.2.22 By 1997 all of the buildings had been demolished and a car park constructed within the central and eastern part of the Site, however the pond remained in the south-eastern corner. Subsequently, the pond has been filled in and replaced by further car parking.
- 2.2.23 Overall it is anticipated that the excavation of the pond and the construction of the various buildings would have had a severe below ground impact on the Site..

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 The general aim of the fieldwork was to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains and in doing so to:
- Ascertain the general nature, depth and extent of any remains present
  - Determine the depth of deposits, character, date, significance and condition of any remains
  - Confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence
  - Examine the stratigraphic complexity of all archaeological deposits or features that might be affected by the proposed development
  - Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits
  - Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.
  - Clarify the extent and date of the pond

### **3.2 Site Specific Objectives**

3.2.1 The Site specific objectives were identified in the Specification prepared by CgMs Consulting (2007) and are as follows:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation associated with The Fosse, Scheduled Ancient Monument
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporaneous landscapes
- To assess the potential impact of development on any archaeology and to assess the existing impacts on archaeological potential
- To enhance understanding of the landscape and environmental history of the area
- To evaluate the presence of Bronze Age, Medieval and Post-Medieval deposits, although remains of other archaeological periods may be represented.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Scope of Work**

- 4.1.1 A total of six trial trenches were excavated comprising three trenches measuring 15m by 2m (Trenches 1, 2 and 3), two trenches measuring 2m by 2m (Trenches 5 and 6) and one trench measuring 5m by 2m (Trench 4) (Figure 1). Four of the trenches were located in the car park area (Trench 3, 4, 5 and 6) and two were positioned in the woodland (Trenches 1 and 2). The trench layout was designed to examine the location of the bank and the pond and to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.. All work was undertaken in accordance with the Specification (CgMs 2009) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IfA 2008).
- 4.1.2 In advance of preparing the Specification consultation was undertaken between CgMs and the English Heritage (EH) Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Kent and the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council (KCC). The Specification and trench layout (Figure 1) were agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 4.1.3 An additional 20sqm of trenching was planned as a contingency to further explore areas where the evaluation trenching located archaeological features if deemed necessary. Following an initial site monitoring meeting on the 28<sup>th</sup> April 2010 between Sally Dicks (CgMs), Wendy Rogers (KCC) and Wessex Archaeology Trench 4 was extended from the south-eastern edge to the east to allow for the further examination of the deposits revealed within that area of the Site.

## **4.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 4.2.1 All trenches were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of the work and the locations were scanned with the Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 4.2.2 The six trenches (summarised in Appendix 1) were excavated to a cumulative length of c.61.50m using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The mechanical excavation was undertaken in spits to remove undifferentiated topsoil and other recent overburden to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural geology whichever was encountered first. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological direction by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All mechanical excavation ceased at a point at which archaeological features or natural deposits were identified. The machine excavated arisings were separated and stored adjacent to the trench and spoil heaps were routinely inspected for artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. All surfaces, deposits and arisings were scanned using a TESORO Laser B2 (VLF Discriminator) metal detector.
- 4.2.3 Possible archaeological features and deposits and any diffuse areas were hand cleaned as necessary as were sample trench sections. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated in accordance with good archaeological practice and in keeping with the methodology as set out in the Specification prepared CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs 2009).
- 4.2.4 Some very minor alterations to the trench plan were required due to the presence of dense woodland, underground services and a modern wall. Trench 2 was moved slightly to the south of its intended location to step it slightly outside the tree canopy. Trench 3 was stepped over a service pipe aligned northwest-southeast towards the centre of the trench and was stepped up slightly at the south-western extent over an electric service. Trench 4 was stepped to the north by c.0.30m to the north of a wall revealed in plan running along the length of the southern edge of the trench under the car park surface.

## **4.3 Recording**

- 4.3.1 All deposits and features were described and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma record sheets and a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trench records were compiled at the trench side. Plans and sections were drawn on drawing film at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. A digital survey was created using a Leica GPS. The survey included the outlines of possible features, location of interventions and site extents and the location of individual trenches and test pits. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.3.2 A comprehensive photographic record of the fieldwork was maintained including all archaeological features as well as more general Site photographs using 35mm monochrome and colour film and digital format images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeological remains revealed, and the Site as a whole.
- 4.3.3 Upon completion of the archaeological works, following all investigation and recording the trenches were backfilled. The topsoil and subsoil or different layers of overburden had been stored separately to allow for re-instatement.



The concrete broken out from the area of trench 1 was stored in a pile to the northwest of the trench as agreed on Site and the trench was backfilled and levelled with soil, leaving a level ground surface, flush with the surrounding concrete surface.

#### **4.4 Finds and Environmental Strategies**

- 4.4.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They were suitably bagged by type and context in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos.2 (Walker 1990) and, on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the appropriate museum in the Tonbridge area in Kent. No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Artefacts from excavated contexts were retained and were subsequently washed, weighed, counted and identified. A report on the finds is presented below (Section 6).
- 4.4.2 Environmental sampling can aid the interpretation of excavated features and deposits (English Heritage 2002). A layer containing fairly frequent charcoal inclusions was identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. A similar layer was revealed in Trench 5. This context was considered suitable for environmental sampling and two samples were taken of this context, from Trench 2 (205) and from Trench 4 (411).

#### **4.5 Health and Safety**

- 4.5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.5.2 Wessex Archaeology prepared a Risk Assessment which was read and understood by all staff attending the Site.

### **5 RESULTS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Six trial trenches were excavated positioned across the site as illustrated in Figure 1. Trenches 1 and 2 were located within the woodland and scrub area to the west of the Site revealing topsoil, subsoil and underlying layers as summarised in Appendix 1. Trenches 3, 4, 5 and 6 were located within the car park area to the east of the Site revealing made ground and underlying layers as summarised in Appendix 1.

#### **5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence**

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence varied widely across the site. In the area of the car park it generally comprised of a layer of made ground (Context Trench Number 01, for example Trench 3 Context 301) overlying further layers of made ground.
- 5.2.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were located within the wooded area to the west of the Site. Following the removal of the scrub in the area of Trench 1 a rectangular concrete slab was revealed indicating the footprint of the building shown on the 1969 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5).

- 5.2.3 The topsoil was a 0.27m thick layer (Trench 1) to a 0.28m thick layer (Trench 2) comprised of a dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub angular stone inclusions (101) and (201). The possible remnant topsoil recorded underlying made ground in Trench 3 was a 0.31m thick layer comprised of a dark greyish brown slightly gravelly sandy clay with flecks of charcoal and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) (305).
- 5.2.4 The subsoil was a 0.38m thick layer (Trench 2) to a 0.41m thick layer (Trench 1) and generally comprised of a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal (102) and (202). The possible remnant subsoil (306) recorded underlying remnant topsoil (305) below made ground in Trench 3 was a 0.12m thick layer comprised of a light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal (306).
- 5.2.5 Trench 1 was excavated through the concrete slab remaining from the building foundations (Figure 5) measuring c.020m thick, directly underlain by topsoil (101) above subsoil (102) underlain by sterile layer (103) above natural (104), as summarised in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.6 Trench 2 (Figure 2) revealed topsoil (201) above subsoil (202) underlain by four layers (203), (204), (205) and (206) possibly associated with in situ bank material or a deposit derived from the erosion/collapse of bank material above natural (207) as detailed in the trench summary tables in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.7 Trenches 3 to 6 inclusive were located within the area of the car park to the east of the Site (Figure 1). Trench 4 and 5 were positioned within the footprint of former buildings and Trench 6 was located within the area of the pond (Figure 4 and Figure 5).
- 5.2.8 The made ground surface across the car park was a 0.16m thick layer (Trench 3) to a 0.30m thick layer (Trench 5) comprised a pinkish brown to grey gravel.
- 5.2.9 Trench 3 (Figure 2) revealed a series of made ground deposits (301), (303) and (304) overlying a layer of probable remnant topsoil (305) above remnant subsoil (306). This was underlain by four layers (307), (308), (309) possibly part of a previous band and (310) of which (308) in particular possibly represents Medieval activity, above natural (302) as summarised in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.10 Trench 4 (Figure 3) revealed a series of made ground deposits (401), (404) and (407) and five underlying layers (408), (410), (409), (411) and (418=419=420); possibly associated with, or derived from, the bank material above natural (412) as summarised in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.11 Trench 5 (Figure 3) revealed the made ground surface (501) overlying layer (502) a light pinkish red clay, similar to (410) in trench 4. A layer of made ground/ modern disturbance (503) was recorded within the upper level of (502), directly under the surface (501). It was not possible to establish if (502) was in-situ bank material or if it represents a deposit derived from erosion/collapse or recent redeposition as a result of modern development. It was underlain by layer (504) above natural (505) as summarised in Appendix 1.



- 5.2.12 Trench 6 revealed the made ground surface (601) overlying five layers of made ground (602), (603), (604), (605) and (606), the latter of which was recorded to a depth of 1.70m below the ground level (bgl) as summarised in Appendix 1. The excavation of Trench 6 ceased at a depth of 1.70m bgl due to reasons of Health and Safety and natural deposits were not reached.

### **Site wide geology**

- 5.2.13 The natural geology across the site occurred between 0.85m (Trench 1) to 1.45m (Trench 3) below the ground surface. The natural was variable across the site but was generally characterised by a pale orangey brown to brownish yellow mottled clay with greyish green mottling (104), (207), (302), (412) and (505). Natural was not revealed within Trench 6 and made ground was recorded to a depth of 1.70m bgl.

## **5.3 Archaeological Results**

- 5.3.1 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains composed of probable Medieval deposits possibly derived from the construction of the town defences, later collapse and more recent re-deposition. On site identification of in situ bank material as apposed to deposits that represent later erosion/collapse or more recent redeposition as a result of modern development, proved very difficult due to the similarity of the colour and composition of these deposits. The fieldwork only produced a very small assemblage of artefacts complicating any detailed phasing of the deposits revealed.
- 5.3.2 There were no cut features of archaeological significance and no evidence for settlement or sustained activity on the Site during the Medieval period.

### **Medieval Deposits**

- 5.3.3 Deposits associated with the construction of a bank, its erosion/collapse and more recent redeposition as result of modern development were recorded within Trenches 2, 4 and 5.
- 5.3.4 Trench 2 (front and rear cover and Figure 2) revealed four layers four layers (203), (204), (205) and (206) as summarised in Appendix 1 of possible Medieval origin. Deposits (203) and (204) are possibly associated with the construction of a bank, they could represent in-situ bank deposits forming the tail of the bank or they could represent the subsequent collapse of the bank. An underlying layer (205) above re-deposited natural (206) possibly indicates earlier Medieval activity such as the intentional levelling of the Site prior to constructing the bank.
- 5.3.5 Trench 3 (Figure 2) revealed four layers (307), (308), (309) and (310) as summarised in Appendix 1 of possible Medieval origin. Deposit (307) a pinkish greyish brown slightly sandy clay with moderate flecks of charcoal could possibly represent a deposit derived partly from the erosion of bank. This overlay layer (308) which was also identified in Trenches 2 (205) as detailed above and Trench 4 (411) and a similar layer (504) was recorded in Trench 5. Layer (308), underlying layer (309) and underlying re-deposited natural (310) possibly represent the preparation of the Site in advance of constructing the bank.

- 5.3.6 Trench 4 (Figure 3) revealed five layers (408), (410), (409), (411) and (418=419=420) as summarised in Appendix 1 of possible Medieval origin. Layer (408) was a light reddish pink clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal (408), overlying layer (410), a mid pinkish brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal (410). A mottled slumped deposit (409) was recorded under (410). Deposits (408), (410) and (409) did not contain any artefacts; resultantly and due to the level of modern ground disturbance it is difficult to assess if they represent in-situ bank deposits. Layer (410) was underlain by layer (411) containing Medieval pottery above mixed slumped deposit (418). Layer (411) was also recorded in Trench 2 (205) and Trench 3 (308) as detailed above, possibly representing activity on the Site pre-dating the construction of the defences.
- 5.3.7 Trench 5 (Figure 3) revealed two layers possibly relating to Medieval activity on the site. Layer (502) was a light pinkish red clay with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal (502). A layer of burnt building material, possibly roofing material (503) was recorded within the upper level of (502) and it is difficult to identify if (502) represents an in-situ bank deposit or the natural collapse/erosion of the bank which had been truncated by modern activity or was re-deposited material from the bank as a result of modern disturbance on the Site. It was underlain by layer (504) which was similar to layers (205), (308) and (411), possibly signifying activity pre-dating the constructing the bank.
- 5.3.8 A very small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the fieldwork (Table 1) largely comprising Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and pottery collected from the subsoil (102) and (202) and from the probable remnant topsoil (305) and probable remnant subsoil (306).
- 5.3.9 Only two sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from deposits possibly associated with the construction of the bank; a sherd dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Century from (203) and a sherd dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Century from (307). Other artefacts collected from the possible bank deposits comprised of animal bone (410) and a metal object (502).
- 5.3.10 The layer possibly pre-dating the construction of the defences or representing preparation of the Site such as levelling (205), (308) and (411) produced a larger quantity of artefacts. One sherd of pottery dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century was recovered from (205) along with animal bone and slag (205). Three sherds of pottery dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century and one sherd dating from 1050-1225, one Medieval sherd and a Post Medieval sherd were collected from (308) along with animal bone, oyster shell slag, and a metal object. Four sherds of pottery dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century were collected along with slag were collected from (411). An underlying earlier layer of re-deposited natural was recorded in Trenches 2 and 3, above natural, (206) and (310) respectively contained animal bone (206) and animal bone along with slag (310) but did not produce any dating evidence.
- 5.3.11 The relatively similar date ranges of the pottery recovered during the evaluation does not allow for any significant phasing or distinction between the possible bank deposits and does not provide any clear indication if these represent in-situ deposits or collapsed material.

## **Modern Features**

- 5.3.12 Six features were recorded towards the north of the Site in Trenches 4 and 5, most likely related to the buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps dated to 1945 (Figure 4) and 1969 (Figure 5). A brief overview of the modern features is detailed to indicate the level of below ground disturbance towards the north of the Site.
- 5.3.13 A shallow narrow linear [403] measuring 0.22m in depth was revealed in Trench 4 (Figure 3), the full extent was not visible within the trench; it was filled by a dark brownish black loamy sand with moderate flecks of charcoal and small fragments of brick containing one piece of modern ceramic (402). A small shallow pit [406] measuring 0.29m in depth was recorded to the south of linear [403], this had a u-shaped, rounded profile and was filled by a black burnt gravely silt (405). The remains of a wall [414]/(413) were revealed to the south of pit [406]. The full extent of the wall was not visible within Trench 4. It had an irregular rectangular profile measuring 0.71m in depth, extending to 0.98m bgl demonstrating more substantial evidence of modern ground disturbance (Figure 3). It was filled by a red brick wall structure in a chalky matrix (413). A drain [416]; filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (417), overlain by a mixed greyish brown silty clay around the pipe (415) was recorded to the eastern end of Trench 4. It had an irregular profile measuring 0.48m in depth observed between 0.63m and 1.11m bgl further indicating significant ground disturbance (Figure 3).
- 5.3.14 The remains of a wall [508]/(509) were revealed in the southwest edge of Trench 5. The wall was not visible in plan and the full extent of the wall was not visible within Trench 5. It had an irregular profile measuring 0.38m in depth, extending 1.00m bgl indicating considerable ground disturbance. A drain [506]; filled by a dark greenish grey silty loam (507) was recorded to the northeast edge of Trench 5, the full extent of which was not visible. It was 0.37m+ deep extending to 1.27m+ bgl indicating significant ground disturbance.

## 6 FINDS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, all demonstrably or probably of medieval or later date. These have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**, below.

**Table 1: Finds Quantification All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Slag	Metal	Other Finds
102		3/59				
202		2/17	1/5			
203			1/1			
205	1/3		1/3	3/485		
206	16/188					
305		1/73	2/23			1 clay pipe
306		1/8				
307			1/1			
308	9/44		6/39	3/11	1 Cu	1 shell
310	2/38			2/72		
402			1/8			1 shell
410	6/2					
411			4/9	4/175		
502					1 Fe	
Unstrat.			1/7			
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>34/25</b>	<b>7/157</b>	<b>18/96</b>	<b>12/743</b>	<b>1 Cu; 1 Fe</b>	

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. Of the 18 sherds recovered, 15 are medieval and three post-medieval or modern as further detailed in **Table 2**.
- 6.2.2 Medieval sherds occur in three identifiable ware types: shelly, sandy/shelly and sandy wares. None of the sherds are diagnostic. The shelly ware (one sherd from context 308) is potentially the earliest; shelly wares have a date range of c. 1050-1225 in north and west Kent (Canterbury Archaeological Trust [CAT] fabric code EM35). This was recovered along with a sherd of coarse redware dated to the post-medieval period accordingly it is possible that the earlier sherd is residual. It is also possible that the later sherd is intrusive, relating to modern disturbance from the construction of modern services observed in Trench 3.
- 6.2.3 Sandy/shelly wares are the most commonly represented here (11 sherds); these are comparable to products of the putative production centre at Ashford (Potters Corner), which have a date range of c. 1175-1300 (CAT fabric EM.M5).

6.2.4 The sandy wares (three sherds) are in a range of coarseness and almost certainly represent the products of more than one source; they have a broad potential date range of late 12th to 14th century.

6.2.5 The post-medieval/modern wares comprise two coarse redwares recovered from context (305), possibly the remnants of topsoil in trench 3 and from context (308) as detailed above. One refined whiteware was collected from (context 402), the fill of narrow shallow linear feature [403].

**Table 2: Spot Dates**

Context Number	Context Type	Period	Date	Description
202	Layer	Medieval	Late C12/C13	Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300
203	Layer	Medieval	Late C12/C13	Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300
205	Layer	Medieval	Late C12/C13	Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300
305	Layer	Post Medieval		1 x sherd of Post Medieval Red ware 1 x sherd of Medieval Sandy ware
306	Layer	Post Medieval		Post Medieval roof tile
307	Layer	Medieval	C13/C14?	Medieval Sandy ware
308	Layer	Post Medieval/ Medieval		Post Medieval Red ware, Medieval Sandy ware, 3 x sherds of Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300, 1 x sherd of NW Kent Shell filled ware dating from 1050-1225
402	Layer	Modern		Refined White ware
411	Layer	Medieval	Late C12/C13	Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300
Unstrat.	Unstrat.	Medieval	Late C12/C13	Ashford Potters Corner Ware dating from 1175-1300

### 6.3 Slag

6.3.1 A small quantity of slag was recovered; this all derives from ironworking, and includes at least one identifiable fragment of smithing hearth bottom (context 308). The slag occurred in contexts dated by pottery as both medieval and post-medieval.

### 6.4 Other Finds

6.4.1 Other finds include small quantities of animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat), ceramic building material (medieval and post-medieval roof tile); metal (small piece of copper alloy wire, and an iron ring, both of unknown date and function); a clay pipe stem; and two oyster shells.

### 6.5 Storage and Curation

6.5.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories, which are not

considered to warrant any future analysis. The finds are currently been stored at Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury, ordered by material type following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990). The finds will be deposited with the archive to a suitable museum in due course.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 A layer containing fairly frequent charcoal inclusions was identified in trenches 2, 3 and 4. A similar layer was recorded in Trench 5.
- 7.1.2 Two bulk samples were taken from this context, in Trench 2 (205) and in Trench 4 (411) and will be processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. Bulk samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains will be recorded.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Trenches 1 and 6**

- 8.1.1 Trenches 1 and 6 did not reveal any deposits or features of archaeological significance.
- 8.1.2 Three fragments of Ceramic Building Material were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1. There was little evidence of below ground disturbance in Trench 1 underlying the concrete slab surface which suggests that had any deposits of archaeological significance been present they would have survived.
- 8.1.3 Trench 6 revealed made ground to a depth of 1.70m+ bgl indicating considerable below ground disturbance within the footprint of the former pond and indicates the likelihood that any earlier archaeological remains pre-dating the pond would have been destroyed by its construction and subsequent infilling.

### **8.2 Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5**

- 8.2.1 The evaluation revealed deposits of archaeological significance in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. The deposits revealed in Trench 2 represent in-situ bank deposits or remains associated with the erosion or collapse of a bank. It is possible that (204) represents the southern most extent of the bank with capping deposit (203) falling slightly beyond this.
- 8.2.2 Deposits most likely related to or derived from the bank were recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 ((410) and (409) Trench 4) and (502) (Trench 5)). However, there was considerable evidence of modern disturbance from the buildings constructed to the north of the Site (Figures 4 and 5) and their subsequent demolition, followed by the creation of the car park and the possible bank deposits were variously truncated by modern development. It is difficult to assess whether the layers recorded in Trenches 4 and 5 represent in-situ bank deposits, the natural collapse/erosion of the bank or the more recent manmade re-deposition of bank deposits as a result of modern development on the Site.



- 8.2.3 Trench 3 (Figure 2) revealed made ground, surface (301) and two underlying layers of made ground (303) and (304) above two layers of made ground (305) and (306) which most likely represent remnant topsoil (305) and remnant subsoil (306) and were similar to the topsoil and subsoil recorded in trench 2 to the immediate west. This was underlain by four layers possibly relating to Medieval activity on the site (307), (308), (309) and (310) above natural (302) as summarised in Appendix 1. Layers (307) and (308) produced Medieval pottery.
- 8.2.4 Layer (205), (308) and (411) recorded in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 possibly pre-dates the construction of the bank. This layer is of significance to considering the sequence of events and activity on the Site as a whole, given it's identification within three of the trenches and a similar layer (504) was recorded in Trench 5. It could indicate activity immediately pre-dating the construction of the defences. This layer may signify a gradual build up of material or may represent the intentional creation of a surface on which to construct the bank and could have served as a levelling deposit. The date range of the pottery suggests that this layer was formed at a similar time to the construction of the defences and it is considered most likely that it represents intentional levelling.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1.1 The archaeological evaluation identified various deposits of possible archaeological importance. A number of layers were investigated which could be associated with the construction of The Fosse Medieval defence.
- 9.1.2 The archaeological investigations revealed a number of deposits of possible archaeological significance and the dating evidence suggests a broadly late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century date. A large quantity of the pottery recovered was a local type, the Ashford Potters Corner ware dating from 1175-1300 which indicates the possibility that the remains recorded relate to the construction of The Fosse. However, given the difficulty in assessing the nature of the deposits the dating evidence recovered from some of the possible bank deposits is not conclusive and the pottery recovered could be residual rather than providing firm dating evidence.
- 9.1.3 There was significant evidence of below ground disturbance within some areas of the Site. Modern features were observed truncating layers in Trenches 3, 4 and 5, in particular in Trenches 4 and 5 within the footprint of the former building (Figures 4 and 5). Trenches 1 and 6 indicate a minimal and a significant level of below ground disturbance respectively. This truncation across the Site is of note to assessing the overall impact of modern development and past activity on earlier archaeological remains.
- 9.1.4 It is considered likely that layer (205), (308) and (411) relate to Medieval activity on the Site, possibly pre-dating the construction of the defences. This layer is of relevance to the overall sequence of events and activity on the Site as a whole, given it's identification within three of the trenches and a similar layer (504) was recorded in Trench 5; this layer possibly relates to activity on the Site pre-dating the construction of the defences or could have served as an intentional levelling layer used to prepare the Site for the construction of the defences.

- 9.1.5 Using the results of the fieldwork and the results of the 1970's excavations it has been possible to project a possible alignment of the bank through the site (see Fig. 1).

## **10 ARCHIVE**

### **10.1 Preparation and Deposition**

- 10.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with Tonbridge Museum.

### **10.2 Archive**

- 10.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone and Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the excavation have been compiled into a stable fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).
- 10.2.2 The contents of the project archive, consists of the following (as further detailed in Appendix 1):
- 1 x A4 file containing the paper records and the drawings
  - 4 X A1 Drawing sheets
  - Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word and pdf files)
- 10.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at The Malthouse, The Oast, Weaving Street in Maidstone, Kent under the site code **70370**. The project archive will be deposited with Tonbridge Museum. Deposition of the finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **10.3 Copyright**

- 10.3.1 The full copyright of the written and illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

### **10.4 Security Copy**

- 10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon;



a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at Tonbridge Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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Wessex Archaeology Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental remains and samples

Wessex Archaeology Guidelines for Archive Preparation

### 11.1 Cartographic Sources

- 11.1.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**  
 All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated  
 'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface  
 CBM – ceramic building material

Trench 1	Dimensions (m): 16.30m x 2.10m x 1.08m		
	Coordinates: 558960.7151E, 146826.6732N, 28.004mAOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions. Underlying modern concrete surface remaining from the foundations of a former building in the area of Trench 1.	00.00-0.27m
102	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional angular stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal.	0.27-0.68m
103	Layer underlying (102)	Mid orangey brown clay with very occasional sub rounded stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of charcoal.	0.68-0.85m
104	Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay.	0.85-1.08m
No archaeological features recorded			

Trench 2	Dimensions (m): 15.00 x 2.10 x 1.45m		
	Coordinates: 558989.2114E, 16823.3155N, 27.399mAOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
201	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy clay.	00.00-0.28m
202	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones, fragments of brick and flecks of charcoal.	0.24-0.52m
203	Layer underlying (202)	Mid yellowish brown silty loam with occasional stone inclusions and very occasional flecks of CBM. Underlying (202) and capping (204).	0.50-0.88m
204	Layer underlying (203)	Light reddish pink silty clay with very occasional stone inclusions. Underlying (203).	0.88-1.06m
205	Layer underlying (204) and (203)	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Underlying (204) and also directly underlying (203) mid trench to south.	1.00-1.32m
206	Layer underlying (205)	Mid yellowish brown to brownish yellow clay, re-deposited Natural. Underlying (205).	1.30-1.36m
207	Natural	Pale orangey brown to brownish yellow mottled clay.	1.20-1.45m

Trench 3	Dimensions (m): 15.00 x 2.10 x 1.49m		
	Coordinates: 559009.729E, 146836.667N, 27.629mAOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
301	Made Ground-Surface	Pinkish brown to grey gravel forming car park surface.	00.00-0.16m
302	Natural	Pale orangey brown to brownish yellow clay	1.45-1.50m

		with greyish green mottles.	
303	Made Ground under (301)	Black burnt gravel layer with frequent red brick inclusions. Underlying (301) surface deposit.	0.16-0.28m
304	Made Ground under (303)	Orangey yellow gravelly clay. Underlying (303). Levelling deposit?	0.28-0.34m
305	Made Ground/ Remnant Topsoil(?) under (304)	Dark greyish brown slightly gravelly coarse sandy clay with flecks of charcoal and CBM and lenses of re-deposited material. Possibly remnant topsoil. Underlying (304) and also directly underlying (303).	0.34-0.65m
306	Made Ground/ Remnant Subsoil(?) under (305)	Light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate flecks of CBM and charcoal. Possibly remnant subsoil. Underlying (305).	0.65-0.77m
307	Layer under (306)	Pinkish greyish brown slightly sandy clay to orangey pinkish brown clay with moderate flecks of charcoal and CBM. Underlying (306).	0.77-1.11m
308	Layer under (307)	Greyish brown to light grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Underlying (307).	1.11-1.30m
309	Layer under (308)	Yellowish grey with light brownish grey mottling silty clay to clayey silt with moderate flecks of charcoal and lenses of re-deposited natural. Underlying (308).	1.30-1.40m
310	Layer under (309)	Slightly greenish grey mottled brownish orange clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Re-deposited Natural. Underlying (309).	1.40-1.49m

Trench 4	Dimensions (m): 5.00m x 2.10m x 1.34m		
	Coordinates: 559021.685E, 146845.222N, 27.958mAOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
401	Made Ground-Surface	Pinkish brown to grey gravel forming car park surface.	00.00-0.27m
402	Fill of [403]	Dark brownish black loamy sand with moderate flecks of charcoal and occasional stone inclusions and fragments of brick filling [403] narrow, shallow linear feature.	0.21-0.43m
403	Cut of Modern Linear feature	Cut of narrow shallow modern linear feature.	0.21-0.43m
404	Made Ground under (401)	Light pinkish brown sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small angular stone inclusions and fragments of CBM. Underlying (401) surface layer.	0.27-0.65m
405	Fill of [406]	Black burnt gravelly silt material filling [406] small pit.	0.26-0.55m
406	Cut of Pit	Cut of small shallow pit.	0.26-0.55m
407	Made ground under (404)	Light pinkish orange sandy clay with small sub rounded stone inclusions and occasional fragments of brick. Underlying (404).	0.33-0.58m
408	Layer under (404) and (407)	Light reddish pink clay with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal.	0.38-0.77m

		Underlying (404) and (407).	
409	Layer under (410)	Mottled light yellowish pink clay, slumped deposit. Underlying (410).	0.45-1.11m
410	Layer under (408)	Mid pinkish brown sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Underlying (408)	0.73-1.20m
411	Layer under (409) and (410)	Greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Underlying (409) and (410).	0.98-1.31m
412	Natural	Mottled yellow clay.	1.25-1.35m
413	Brick wall structure, filling [414]	Red brick wall structure in chalky deposit filling [414].	0.27-0.98m
414	Cut of wall structure	Cut of wall, filled by (413).	0.27-0.98m
415	Fill of [416]	Mixed greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub angular stone inclusions filling [416] drain.	0.63-0.82m
416	Cut of drain	Cut of drain	0.63-1.11m
417	Fill of [416]	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal filling [416] drain	0.63-1.11m
418	Layer under (411) and (417)  Layer (418) same as (419) and (420)	Mixed light yellowish brown to light reddish pink clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and lenses of mottled pinkish grey clay. Very mixed slumped deposit underlying (411) and (417).	1.11-1.22
419	Layer under (411) and (417)	Same as (418) and (420)	1.11-1.34
420	Layer under (411) and (417)	Same as (418) and (419)	1.11-1.34

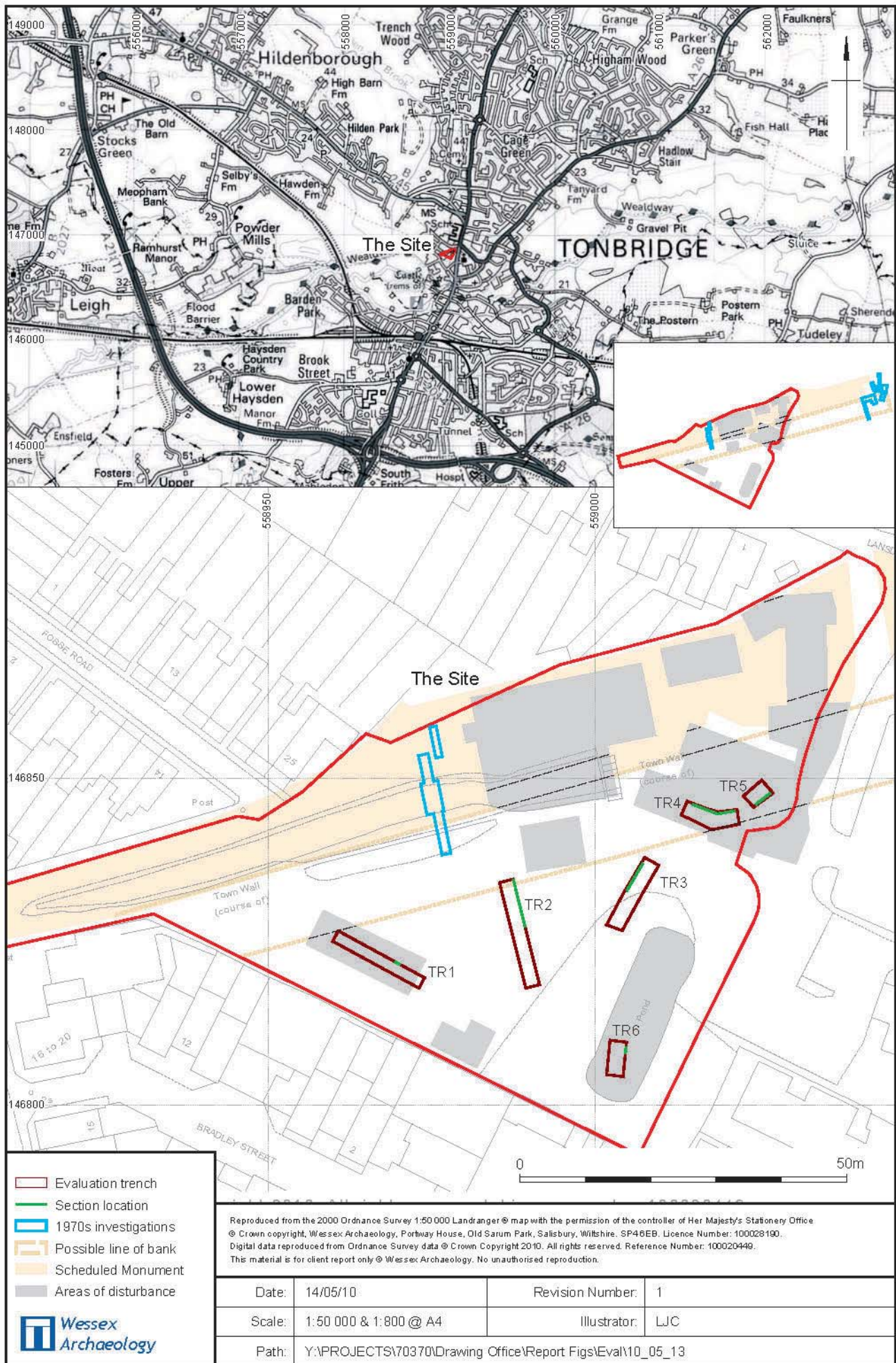
Trench 5	Dimensions (m): 2.00m x 2.00m x 1.15		
	Coordinates: 559027.169E, 146847.738N, 28.182mAOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth
501	Made Ground-Surface	Pinkish brown to grey gravel forming car park surface.	00.00-0.30m
502	Layer under (501) Possible Made Ground?	Light pinkish red clay with occasional sub angular stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Underlying (501).	0.19-00.88m
503	Made Ground/ Disturbance within (502)	Black burnt building material (felt?). Possibly roofing material? Within (502), underlying (501).	0.26m-0.45m
504	Layer under (502)	Mid yellowish grey silty loam with occasional stone inclusions and flecks of charcoal. Underlying (502).	0.85-1.16m
505	Natural	Mottled brownish yellow clay.	1.12m+
506	Cut of drain	Cut of drain.	0.90-1.27m
507	Fill of [506]	Dark greenish grey silty loam with occasional flecks of charcoal and sub rounded stone inclusions, filling [506].	0.90-1.27m
508	Cut of wall	Cut of wall structure.	0.62-1.00m
509	Brick Structure filling [508]	Red brick wall structure filling in chalky deposit filling [508].	0.62-1.00m

<b>Trench 6</b>	<b>Dimensions (m):</b> 5.10m x 2.40m x 1.70m		
	<b>Coordinates:</b> 559003.0045E, 146807.8602N, 27.384mAOD		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>
601	Made Ground-Surface	Pinkish brown to grey gravel forming car park surface.	00.00-0.23m
602	Made Ground under (601)	Dark reddish brown loamy sand with occasional small to large stone inclusions. Underlying (601).	0.15-0.31m
603	Made Ground under (602)	Light greenish brown gravel layer. Underlying (602).	0.25-0.30m
604	Made Ground under (603) and (602)	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions and fragments of brick. Underlying (603) and directly underlying (602).	0.23-0.36m
605	Made Ground under (604)	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional sub angular small stone inclusions and moderate larger stones c.80mm- 0.10m in size. Strips of material observed within layer. Underlying (604).	0.35-1.00m
606	Made Ground under (605)	Light greenish brown silty loam. Underlying (605).	1.00-1.70m+

## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	
1	A	Client Report	A4	
1	-	Project Specification	A4	15
1	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	9
1	B	Trial trench records	A4	7
1	B	Survey Data Index	A4	
1	B	Survey Data Print-out	A4	
1	B	Site Graphics	A4	2
1	B	Site Graphics	A3	1
1	D	Photographic Register	A4	11
1	D	CD-Rom – digital photo's	-	
1	E	Environmental Sample Register	A4	1
1	E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	2
2	-	B+W Negatives	35mm	4
2	-	Colour slides	35mm	4
<b>FINDS</b>				





Site and trench location plan with bank and ditch as revealed at Lansdowne Road (1972 & 1976)

Figure 1



Trench 2

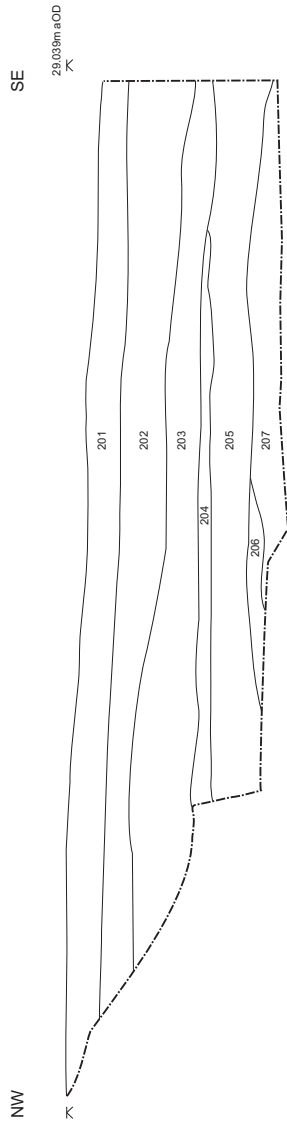


Plate 1: West facing section of Trench 2

Trench 3

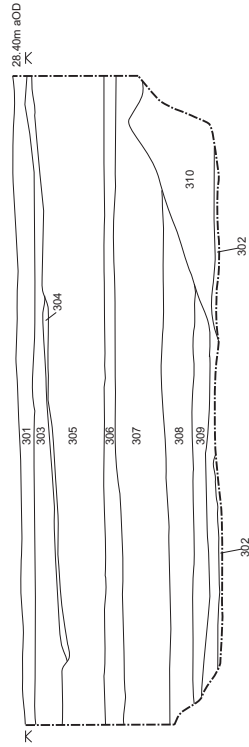



Plate 2: South-east facing section of Trench 3

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date:	17/05/10	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	Sections 1:40 @ A3	Illustrator:	LJC
		Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\70370\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\10_05_13\70370sections_plates.cdr		

Trench 4

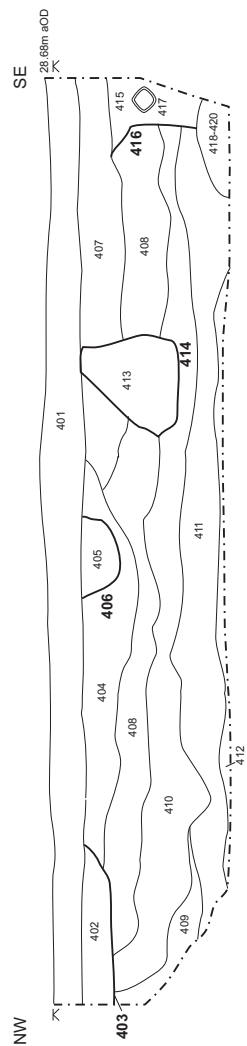


Plate 3: South facing section of Trench 4



Plate 4: South facing section of Trench 4

Trench 5

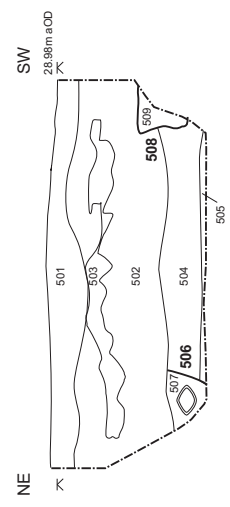
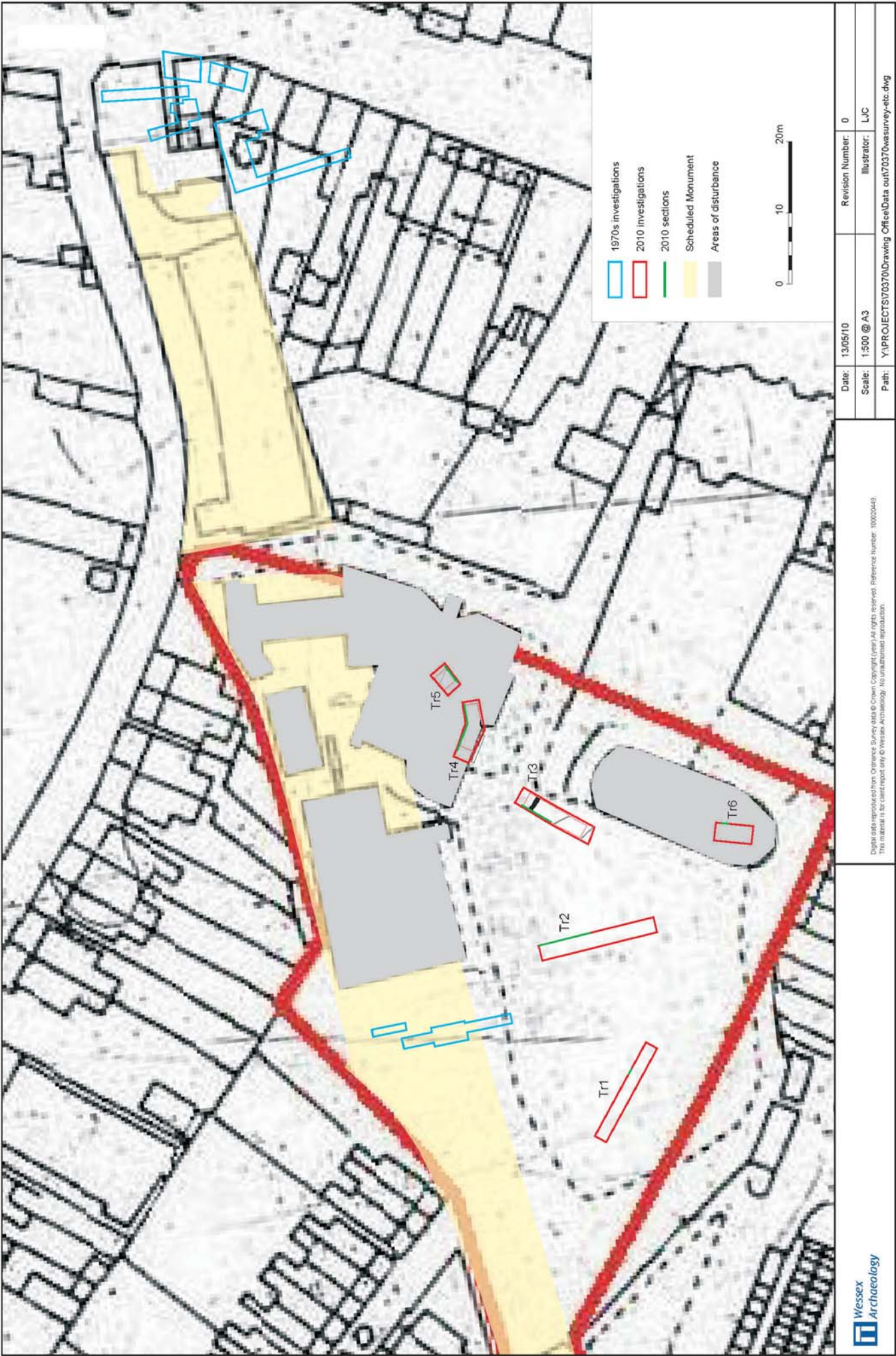


Plate 5: North-west facing section of Trench 5

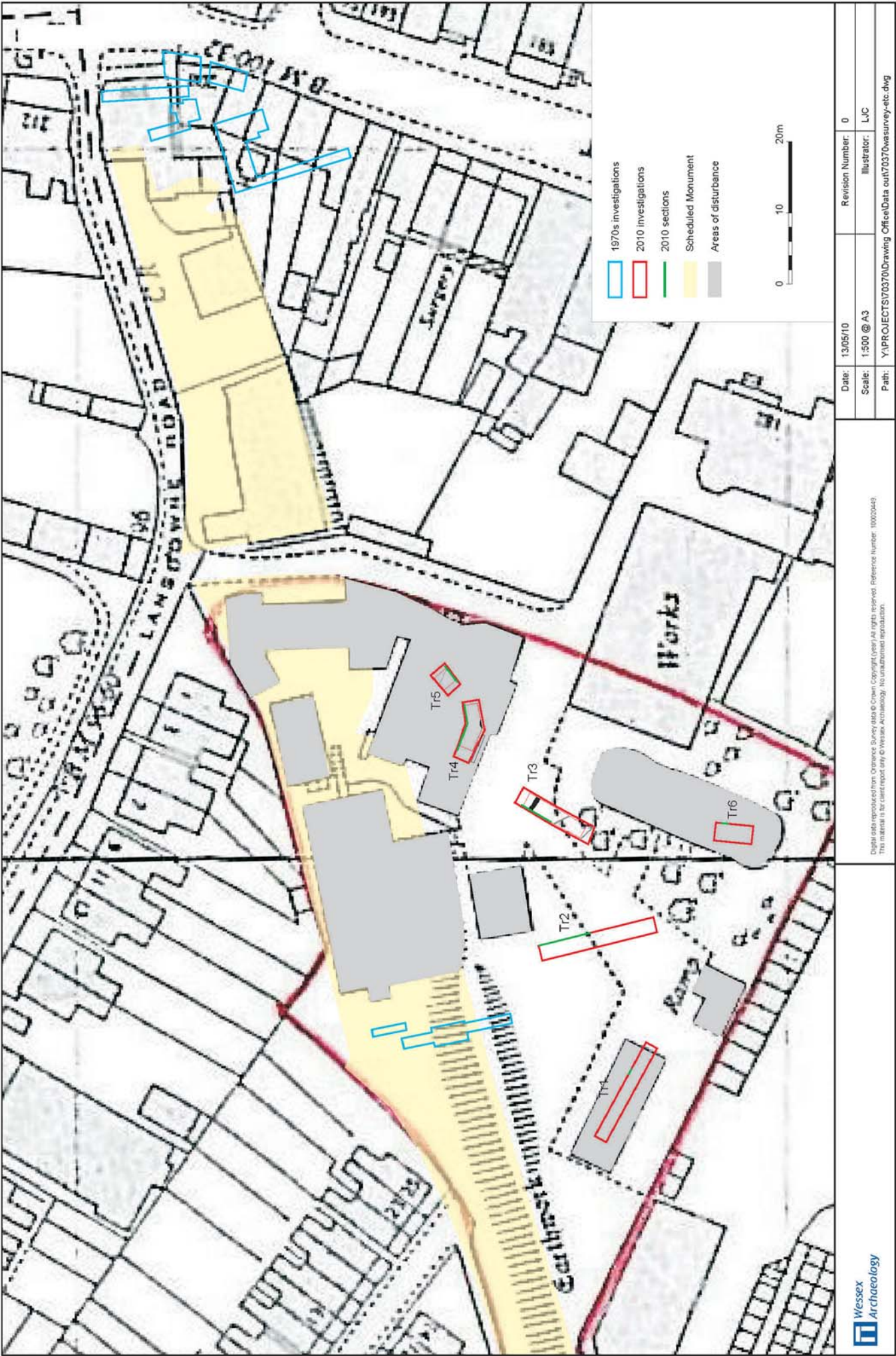




Draft plot of 2010 and 1970s investigations and 1945 OS map

Figure 4





Date:	13/05/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:500 @ A3	Illustrator:	LJC
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