

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to Tudor Barn,
Long Mill Lane, St Mary's Platt, TN15 8NA**

Prepared by

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DRAFT REPORT

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Prepared for Mr & Mrs Moore.

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation involving the supervised mechanical excavation of two trial trenches was carried out by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the construction of a proposed new detached house and ancillary garage (Planning reference: TM/07/02163) on land at Tudor Barn, Long Mill Lane, St Mary's Platt, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: 562220 156510).

The evaluation revealed a stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlaid by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. The earliest archaeological features were seen cut into the natural brickearth and consisted of four linear features and a post hole in trench 2 and one truncated linear feature and two post holes in trench 1. All of the dating evidence retrieved from the features was dated to the medieval and post medieval periods. Modern disturbance seen at the eastern end of trench 1 indicated extensive buried modern waste materials including a steel drum and cables. Other buried waste materials were seen in Trench 2 and recorded in the sections.

1. Introduction

PRO Archaeology Services were commissioned by Mr & Mrs Pat Moore to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the erection of a detached house and ancillary garage at Tudor Barn, Long Mill Lane, St Mary's Platt, Sevenoaks, Kent TN15 8NA centred at National Grid Reference 562220 156510. The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the proposed development site on the weekend of the 26th June 2010.

This report documents the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by The Heritage Conservation Team at Kent County Council, archaeological advisors to Tonbridge and Malling District Council. This document was submitted to PRO Archaeology Services prior to the commencement of the on-site works. This approach complies with the principles established in *PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 1999).

Copies of this report will be deposited with Mr & Mrs Pat Moore, The Heritage Conservation Team at KCC, The Historic Environment Record (HER), Tunbridge Wells Museum and the Plaxtol Local History Group, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

Topographically, the proposed development site lies within a rural setting in the grounds of Tudor Barn which is grass covered [Figures 1 and 2].

The development site is currently unoccupied but it is known that the previous owner of the house and grounds had many outbuildings such as sheds and ornamental garden features (*pers. Comm.* Mr Pat Moore).

According to the maps of the British Geological Survey the site lies on bedrock of the Hythe Formation.

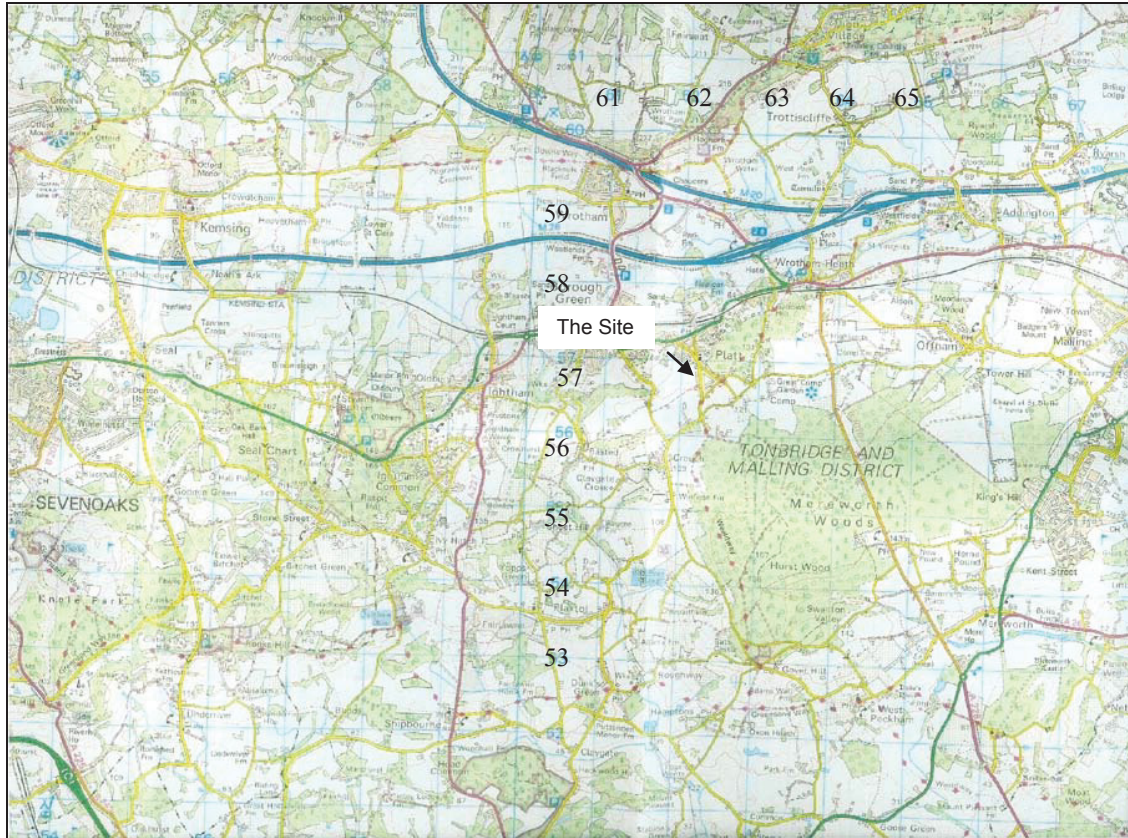


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown with the arrow. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

3. Planning Background

An application for planning permission for the proposed construction of a new residential development, to comprise the construction of a detached house and ancillary garage, (planning reference: TM/07/02163) has been submitted to and granted consent by Tonbridge and Malling District Council, the Local Planning Authority. A condition of this outline planning consent states that

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

- i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and*

timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Wendy Rogers and Teresa Hawtin, of the Heritage Conservation Team at KCC (the advisor on archaeological matters to the Local Planning Authority) have established that the above programme of archaeological work should comprise an archaeological assessment of the proposed development site through two trial trenches.

4. Aims and Objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation

The aims of the project were to contribute to the heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of archaeological remains exposed as a result of the excavation of the trial trenches. It was stated in the site specific specification (KCC, 2010 b) that the programme of archaeological work should be carried out in a phased approach and will commence with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase 'should determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so what preservation or mitigation measures are appropriate.

Specific requirements stated that:

- If structures and remains associated with the medieval pottery kilns survive within the area of the proposed house and garage it would be preferable for such remains to be preserved *in situ*, especially if the remains comprise of kiln structures. This may involve the re-designing or relocation of the foundations for the proposed development.
- If it is decided that further mitigation measures are appropriate, these could include further detailed archaeological excavation. As a minimum, an archaeological watching brief will need to be maintained during further groundworks, including the construction of the ancillary garage.
- Any further work would need to be subject to further specifications.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

Evidence of early prehistoric activity was first documented in the area of Ightham and St Mary's Platt by Benjamin Harrison (1794-1875) (HER:TQ 65 NW 9 - MKE1193, HER: TQ 65 NW 11 - MKE1195 & HER:TQ 65 NW 59 - MKE1243). Harrison collected flints from places such as High Field, Oldbury rock shelters and the shode gravels, he presented all of his findings (except one) to the Maidstone museum in 1880 (Harrison, 1928). Harrison recognised that the Tertiary deposits on the high ground of the North Kent meant the rudimentary worked tools were of a pre-palaeolithic age, called 'eoliths' and were the work of what he termed 'Plataeu Man'.

Later scattered prehistoric flint find spots are also known within a 0.5km radius of the site and are listed within Appendix 1. Find spots include two Mesolithic medium sized tranche axes alongside blades and flakes from Platt (HER: TQ 65 NW 70 – MKE1253) and a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead found in 1967 by Dr J R Chiswell in his garden (HER TQ 65 NW 46 – MKE1230).

Roman pottery sherds have been discovered within the village of Platt by Mr Thomas May in 1928 (HER 65 NW 10 – MKE1194). This is the only Roman findspot recorded within the village.

The discovery of a late medieval kiln site within the grounds of Platt Farm (now Tudor Barn) led to an archaeological excavation in the 1960's and quantities of pottery are still to be seen in the grounds of the house (HER: TQ 65 NW 82 - MKE13656). The pottery is dateable to c.1450-1700 with some documentary evidence for earlier pottery.

Other kiln sites are also known within St Mary's Platt (HER: TQ 65 NW 79 - MKE1262). In 1968/69 a proton magnetometer survey was carried out in a field at St Marys Platt (TQ 621 566) which due to the vast scatter of wasters was thought to have been a kiln site for Wrotham pottery.

St Mary's Platt includes a number of listed buildings (full reference in Appendix 1) including Patchways, dated 1637 (HER: TQ 65 NW 139 - MKE35880) but incorporating an earlier framed structure and Pigeon's Green Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building (HER: TQ 65 NW 205 - MKE36581) with the main construction period being 1500 to 1599. This building was a farmhouse with later alterations, most notably during rebuilding after bomb damage in the Second World War.

6. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was carried out at the proposed development site on the 26th of June 2010 by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist) and Catrin Mathews (Site Assistant) of PRO Archaeology Services. This involved the excavation of two trial trenches measuring 19 x 2m and 17 x 2m (designated Trenches 1 & 2).

The trial trenches were surveyed in using measuring tapes in relation to fixed points on the site survey plan and were excavated under continual archaeological supervision by a 3-ton rubber tracked 360° excavator equipped with a 1.0m wide toothless bucket.

Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording, and deposits observed were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. Trench plans [Figure 3] and representative sections of the deposit sequence in Trench 1 and full section recording of the deposit sequence in Trench 2 [Figure 6] were compiled on site at scales of 1:10 and 1:50 respectively. A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as Figures 6-10. Site levels were taken relative to a spot height of 101.70m AOD in Long Mill Lane.

Number of Contexts	31
No. of files/paper record	35
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	2
Photographs	15 digital 11 B&W & 11 Colour Slide
Bulk finds	6 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	2

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

7. Results

Trench 1

This trial trench was orientated approximately west-east, and was excavated for a length of 17m, a width of 2.0m and to depths of between 0.60m at its eastern end (101.73m AOD) and to 0.70m (101.39m AOD) at the western end of the trench [Figure 4]. Following the initial de-turfing and the removal of made ground deposit (107); the removal of the buried topsoil horizon (105), revealed an undisturbed natural horizon of brickearth (106), where mechanical excavation of the trench ceased. The concrete slabbing and underlying hardcore (associated with a probable pathway and possible small garden building) were removed at the eastern end of the trench. This was also found to come down directly onto disturbed ground where a buried steel drum and pipes/cables were. A north-south land drain of modern origin was also identified near the western end of the trench.

This deposit sequence was recorded within representative Sections 1, 2 & 3 [Figure 5].

Three features of probable archaeological nature were identified within the trench seen cut into the natural geology.

A probable post hole [100], was half sectioned and was seen protruding from the southern baulk section at the western end of the trench (101.29m AOD). It was oval shaped in plan with a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.07m [Figure 4; Figure 5; Section A]. It was filled by compact brown grey silty clay which contained a single fragment of glass and one sherd of 16th/17th Century peg tile.

A second post hole [109] was seen (after weathering), it was 0.20m in width and 0.10m in depth. It was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (110) [Figure 4; Figure 5].

A linear feature was seen orientated approximately east –west [102] (101.95m AOD) [Figure 4; Figure 5], which was 0.35m in width, 0.10m in depth and had a surviving length of 2m, due to truncation by a modern cut which contained a steel drum. The feature was filled with moderately compact mid brown grey silty clay with pottery sherds dating from the medieval and post medieval periods. One sherd of intrusive 18th/19th Century pottery was also recovered.

Trench 2

This trial trench was excavated to a length of 19m and to overall depths of 0.95m at the southern end (102.03m AOD) and 0.66m at the northern end (101.55m

AOD). Mechanical excavation ceased when the natural geology (213) was revealed. The overburden consisted of mixed made ground deposits (210), (211) & (212) of a recent date, overlying buried topsoil (213) and subsoil (214). This sequence was interrupted where modern waste disturbance [218] and [216] could be seen cutting through these deposits [Figure 6].

At the southern end of the trench, sealed beneath the previous topsoil, were two parallel linear features recorded cut into the natural geology (102.09m AOD). Linear feature [200] was a probable shallow ditch feature truncated by later landscaping. It was orientated approximately north south and had a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (201) with one sherd of pottery dated to the early post medieval period and two fragments of peg tile [Figure 4; Figure 5].

A second linear feature on the same orientation [202] was recorded and sampled. It was 0.55m in width and 0.20m in depth with concave sides and a gently rounded base, filled by one mid-dark dark greyish brown fill (203) with nine sherds of early post medieval period and one fragment of peg tile [Figure 4; Figure 5].

Cut through the top of fill (201) was a sub circular shaped feature [220], thought to be a post hole, which was seen protruding from the western baulk section. It had a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.15m and was filled by (221) dark brownish grey silty sand with one sherd of early post medieval pottery and one fragment of peg tile [Figure 4].

At the northern end of the trench two further linear shaped features were seen and sampled. Feature [204] was 0.90m in width and 0.15m in depth with concave sides and gradually rounded base [Figure 4; Figure 5]. Within the cut of the feature was one fill (205), mid dark brown silty clay with seven sherds of early post medieval pottery.

Running parallel to [204] was linear shaped feature [206], 0.80m in width and 0.10m in depth (101.77m AOD). It had concave curving sides and a gently rounded base, filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (207) with occasional gravels and two sherds of early post medieval pottery [Figure 4; Figure 5].

Feature [206] was cut by a modern tree bowl [208] which had a width of 0.50m in width and 0.20m in depth with concave sides and a gently rounded base [Figure 4; Figure 5] filled by loose dark brownish grey silty clay (209) which contained a modern button.

8. The Finds by Luke Barber

Table 2: Finds quantification

Context	Pot (medieval)	Pot (Early post-med)	Pot (Late post-med)	Other	Date
101				Peg tile 1/34g	C16th – 17th
103	1/7g	5/45g	2/8g	Peg tile 2/4g	Mixed: mainly mid C16th – 17 th with intru later C18th – early 19th
104	-	3/21g	-	Peg tile 3/16g	Mid C16th – 17 th
106	-	3/27g	-	Brick 1/133g	C17th – 18th
201	-	1/8g	-	Peg tile 2/42g	Mid C16th – 17 th
203	-	9/86g	-	Peg tile 1/36g	Later C16th – 17 th
205	-	7/55g	-	-	Mid C16th – 17 th
207	-	2/28g	-	-	Later C16th – 17 th
221	-	1/9g	-	Peg tile 1/2g	Mid C16th – 17th

The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from several different periods. On the whole the assemblage is characterised by small sherds often showing signs of moderate, to occasionally heavy, abrasion. Although this suggests that much of the material has been subjected to reworking the silty nature of many of the fabrics means they would weather quite rapidly, particularly in an acidic subsoil.

Medieval

The earliest sherd consists of an abraded residual sherd from a reduced cooking pot tempered with sand and sparse shell (linear feature [102], fill [103]). The piece is likely to be of 13th- century, or very early 14th- century, date.

Early Post-medieval

The majority of the pottery from the site can be placed in a probable mid/late 16th- to 17th- century date range. A number of local earthenware fabrics are represented, none of which are closely datable, particularly in the complete absence of better dated non-local regional and imported wares. Fabrics include:
T1 – Silty/sparse fine sand tempered oxidised medium fired earthenware. Unglazed.

T2 – As T1 but with deliberately reduced surfaces and slightly harder fired.

T3 – As T1 but very hard-fired. A slightly warped sherd from fill [103] could be a waster.

T4 – An orange to reddish slightly sandy glazed earthenware. Medium fired. These earthenwares have a wide date range extending well into the 18th century.

After that date they become notably more refined to become the Late post-medieval equivalent.

T5 – Black-glazed earthenware. Similar to T4 but redder and with a thick, usually all-over black or dark metallic glaze. Typical of the 17th century though the ware could continue into the early 18th century. Four mug base sherds (35g) from fill [203] could include wasters as some show abnormal glaze build up.

Very few feature sherds are present in the assemblage. However, topsoil [104] produced a T2 sherd with thumbed imprint, probably from a handle junction, fill [203] produced a T2 'D'-profile club rim from a jar/bowl, fill [205] produced a T1 strap handle and fill [207] produced a complex moulded jar rim in T2. The latter is particularly useful as these complex rims are more typical of the 17th century.

The limited range of earthenware fabrics present, together with the possible presence of at least three sherds that may be from wasters suggests that much of this assemblage could represent waste material from a nearby kiln though admittedly a larger sample would be needed to prove this. The area is well known for its pottery production around this time with a number of kilns suspected in the area, including close to the current site and one at Borough Green. Although this generic 'Wrotham' industry is best known for its elaborate slipwares, which appear to span the 17th to mid 18th centuries, these are very rarely found archaeologically. The industry also produced plain unglazed and black-glazed wares like those recovered from the current site (Ashdown 1968) and it is probable these made up the bulk of what was produced.

Late Post-medieval

Very little Late post-medieval pottery is present. All was recovered from [103] and consists of a fragment of local glazed red earthenware and a transfer-printed pearlware jug handle of late 18th- to early 19th- century date.

The Ceramic Building Material

A few abraded fragments of peg tile were recovered from the site. Most are well formed with a silty/fine sand fabric. That from [101] has sparse iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and is low/medium fired. A 16th- to 17th- century date is probable. Pieces of tile from [104], [201] and [203] are harder fired, tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse white calcareous inclusions to 2mm. A later 16th- to 17th- century date for this type is probable. Context [106] produced a fragment of hard-fired brick, some 60mm high, tempered with moderate fine/medium sand and sparse iron oxides to 4mm. The piece could be of 17th- to 18th- century date.

9. The Environmental Samples by Dan Miller

Two samples were collected from two contexts for further processing using flotation. These samples were taken from a ditch fill (201) and from ditch fill (203). Samples were taken to assist in recovering botanical remains as well as other environmental materials. In particular it was anticipated that samples could produce further evidence associated with a medieval Kiln

Methodology

The samples were processed using 250µm mesh for both the residue and flot. During processing it was observed that this sample was very sandy and these sediment particles were too large to obtain a clean residue. To eliminate this problem 500µm meshes were used for the flot and residue.

The flots from each sample have been passed through graded sieves and further sorted. Residues were air dried and passed through 4mm and 2mm sieves to aid the sorting process. The archaeological and environmental materials from these residues were not recorded as they were so minimal in quantity

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Size (litres)	Sub-Sample Size (litres)
1001	201	20	10
1002	203	20	10

Table 3: Environmental sample list

Results

Samples <1001> and <1002> were not rich in environmental or archaeological materials. They both contained small quantities of charcoal and wild seeds (which were mostly uncharred) and small quantities of modern roots.

One first processing the samples it became apparent that no or very little environmental material was present. It was decided to sub sample the material for this reason. The samples are not thought to contain any worthwhile environmental information about the site. However, it would be useful to take more environmental samples during any further archaeological investigations at the site.

10. Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological trial trenching firmly established the sequence of deposits at the site, while at the same time providing a sufficient sampling of the area of the proposed development site to confirm the presence of archaeological features and finds.

The evaluation revealed a stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlaid by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. The extent of modern disturbance at the eastern end of Trench 1 was seen to truncate archaeological feature [102].

At the western end of this trench the shallow post hole [100] was probably post medieval in date as it contained a fragment of peg tile. Another post hole [109] was also excavated within this trench, indicating there may have once been a temporary structure on this site.

Linear feature [200] at the southern end of Trench 2, could be seen to terminate within the trench. The second parallel linear feature [202] was seen extending beyond the limits of the Trench 2, but not seen continuing into Trench 1.

The second two linear features seen at the northern end of Trench 2 only had the bases surviving but were firmly dated to the early post medieval period. Their function within a wider setting is unknown but it is probable that these features may relate to activity associated with the medieval kiln thought to exist just 10m to the north of the development site. They are of a similar date and may therefore be connected.

Direct evidence of a kiln was not observed, but preservation of archaeological features of a similar period were present. More pottery sherds would normally be expected so close to a kiln site but the existence of small numbers of waster sherds indicated the very close location of a kiln.

The preservation of the features, although somewhat truncated, is good even though only the base of the features still exist.

11. Assessment of development impact on archaeology

The methodology to be employed in the construction of the new house will involve ground reduction around the footprint of the building. Reduced levels to be reached under the slab will be 101.15m AOD.

As archaeological features have been observed at levels ranging from 101.29m AOD to 102.09m AOD it is apparent that archaeology will be truncated by any ground reduction to finished levels.

Further archaeological mitigation will be necessary in order to record any further archaeological features which are now known to be present in this area. Although landscaping and the presence of modern dumped deposits were established as substantial, the evaluation has proved archaeology does still survive within the development site and is important due to the proximity of the known kiln.

Table 4: Trench OS Co-ordinates:

Trench	Easting	Northing	comments
1	562217	156501	Western end
1	562236	156509	Eastern end
2	56222	156531	Northern end
2	562224	156512	Southern end

12. Acknowledgements

Thanks are gratefully extended to Pat and Bridey Moore for commissioning PRO Archaeology Services to undertake the work. Steve Howe for the information supplied regarding the development proposals. Teresa Hawtin of KCC for monitoring the work. Neville Hall for supplying the illustrations so quickly and Luke Barber for supplying the pottery report. Catrin Matthews for undertaking the site work at short notice at the weekend is also gratefully acknowledged.

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Figure 7; West Facing shot of Trench 1: Scale 1m x 2m



Figure 8; NE Facing shot of Trench 2: Scale 1m



Figure 9; West Facing shot of Post hole [100]: Scale 0.5m



Figure 10; North East Facing shot of Linear features [200] & [202]: Scale 1m

Appendix 1: List of HER data detailing a 0.5km search of the area.

- TQ 65 NW 9 - MKE1193
TQ 6188 5671, Site of paleolithic finds. The Harrison collection of flints has been largely dispersed, only a few selected examples being held by the Maidstone Museum.
- TQ 65 NW 10 - MKE1194
TQ 6260 5642. Roman potsherds found A.D. 1928. Numerous fragments of Roman cooking pots and some medieval domestic utensils. Fragments determined by Mr. Thomas May. Visited 19.5.1928.
- TQ 65 NW 11 - MKE1195
TQ 6281 5642. Site of palaeolithic find. The Harrison collection of flints has been largely dispersed, only a few selected examples being held by the Maidstone Museum.
- TQ 65 NW 46 - MKE1230
TQ 6160 5727. A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in 1967 by Dr J R Chiswell in the top foot of soil of his garden at 'Wayside', Maidstone Road, Borough Green.
- TQ 65 NW 51 - MKE1235
TQ 6320 5677. 17th Century Listed Building. Great Comp., Comp Lane, Platt
- TQ 65 NW 59 - MKE1243
TQ 6190 5668 Site of paleolithic finds. The Harrison collection of flints has been largely dispersed, only a few selected examples being held by the Maidstone Museum
- TQ 65 NW 65 - MKE1249
TQ 6140 5703. Site of palaeolithic finds. Chellian and Acheulian implements in J.W. Bance Collection from Crow Hill, Borough Green
- TQ 65 NW 70 - MKE1253
TQ 62 57. Two mesolithic medium sized tranche axes and an unspecified number of mesolithic blades and flakes from Platt are now in Maidstone Museum.
- TQ 65 NW 71 - MKE1254
TQ 62 57. One mesolithic microlith, one mesolithic micro-burin and two other mesolithic implements from Platt are now in Rochester Museum
- TQ 65 NW 79 - MKE1262
TQ 621 566. In 1968/69 a proton magnetometer survey was carried out in a field at St Marys Platt which due to the vast scatter of wasters was thought likely to have been a kiln site for Wrotham pottery. No anomalies were detected in the survey and test holes revealed no features. Undulation in a nearby but inaccessible orchard suggest, however, that the kiln might be there. Numerous sherds mainly of coarse cooking pots were found. A field scatter was collected by D.Garrod, Field officer, KARU, 4/2/86 at Kingshill Farm
- TQ 65 NW 82 - MKE13656
TQ 622 565. A kiln here was excavated in the 1960's and quantities of pottery are still to be seen in the grounds of the house [Platt Farm]. The pottery is dateable to c.1450-1700. There is documentary evidence for earlier pottery Unpublished document: OS Card / NAR index entry. Inf. Peter Drewett (AM 107 record sheet held by Kent SMR
- TQ 65 NW 155 - MKE35840
TQ 6221 5704. Row House: Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1300 to 1799. Formerly 7 cottages, now only 3. C14-C17. L-shaped in plan with upright of L following curve of the road backwards. Coursed rubble stone with plain tiled roof and 4 ridge stacks. One storey; 7

bays. Wider return-gabled end bays with parapet-copings and kneelers.

- TQ 65 NW 157 - MKE35842
TQ 6232 5691. House, formerly the Rectory. Late C18, altered in C19. Coursed rubble stone.
- TQ 65 NW 158 - MKE35843
TQ 6319 5676. House. Mid C17. Limewashed brick on wide plinth with mullioned cellar lights and some stone dressings.
- TQ 65 NW 159 - MKE35844
TQ 6227 5670. House. C18. Painted brick on ground floor, tile-hung above. Plain tile roof, and stacks with projecting breasts and 2 hipped dormers.
- TQ 65 NW 176 - MKE35848
TQ 6224 5664. Oakbeams GV. Farmhouse. C16, restored in C20.
- TQ 65 NW 164 - MKE35849.
TQ 6181 5723. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820 Cottage. Circa 1800. Coursed ironstone ashlar with later extension to right of red brick and coursed stone blocks, these galletted, on ground floor, tile-hung on first floor.
- TQ 65 NW 165 - MKE35860
TQ 6253 5672. Farm-building. C18. Brown random rubble stone with red brick dressings, and brick above on left.
- TQ 65 NW 199 - MKE35861.
TQ 6249 5670. Pigeons Green: Farm-building. C18. Brown random rubble stone with red brick dressings.
- TQ 65 NW 139 - MKE35880
TQ6246056709. Patchways: Dated 1637, but incorporating earlier framed structure. C18 facade to south of random rubble stone with galletting and red brick quoins and dressings to windows.
- TQ 65 NW 171 - MKE36032
TQ 6256 5674. Farmhouse. C16, much altered later. Random rubble stone ground floor with red brick dressings. Tile-hung first floor.
- TQ 65 NW 170 - MKE36033
TQ 6223 5701. Church of St Mary: Anglican Church. 1841-42 by Whichcord and Walker. Early English in detail, though Perpendicular in form. Coursed rubble stone with some ashlar dressings, slate roofs.
- TQ 65 NW 196 - MKE36036.
TQ 6226 5658. Platt Farmhouse. Farmhouse. C16, restored in late C19 and C20. Exposed framing with carved braces on both floors to left. Jetty to both front and side on joists and corner brackets. Central range of random rubble stone with red brick dressings. Modern rubble stone and red brick wing to right. Plain tiled roof, hipped to timber-framed left end with 2 gabled dormers to left of centre and one return gable in red and blue brick at right of centre. Central double stack in brick, one brick stack behind framed wing. Two storeys at each end, one storey with attic in centre. One window front to each wing, 2 windows to centre. Mixture of square and diamond lattice casements.
- TQ 65 NW 195 - MKE36037

TQ 6222 5667. Dales. Jettied Farmhouse C16th.

- TQ 65 NW 210 - MKE36038
TQ 6178 5723. Fir Tree Cottages. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1810 to 1850
- TQ 65 NW 194 - MKE36489.
TQ 6225 5663. Barn 15 yards south of the Oak Beams. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
- TQ 65 NW 197 - MKE36490
TQ 6269 5689. The Hopfield. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1933 to 1933
- TQ 65 NW 163 - MKE36491
Crouch Farmhouse: TQ 6216 5703 Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1799
- TQ 65 NW 205 - MKE36581.
TQ 6252 5670. Pigeon's Green Farmhouse. Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1599 Farmhouse. C16, with later alterations, most notably during rebuilding after bomb damage in the Second World War.
- TQ 65 NW 209 - MKE36592.
TQ 6226 5661. Platt Oast Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1999 Oast house, now converted into dwelling house. C19 roundels added to C17 barn on north side
- TQ 65 NW 221 - MKE36593
TQ 6226 5670. Rose Cottage: Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1999 Cottage. C16, restored in C20. L-shape in plan with wing on north side.

APPENDIX 2: List of recorded Contexts

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
100	Cut	1	Post hole	0.55	0.30	0.07	101.29
101	Fill	1	Fill of [100]	0.55	0.30	0.07	101.29
102	Cut	1	Linear feature	2.00	0.35	0.10	102.00
103	Fill	1	Fill of [102]	2.00	0.35	0.10	102.00
104	Deposit	1	Grass covered topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.05	102.99-102.33
105	Deposit	1	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15-0.25	102.59-102.03
106	Natural	1	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	/	101.73-102.39
107	Deposit	1	Made ground above topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	102.95-102.30
108	Deposit	1	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	102.30
109	Cut	1	Post hole	0.25	0.20	0.10	/
110	Fill	1	Fill of [109]	0.25	0.20	0.10	/
200	Cut	2	Linear feature	1m	0.55	0.13	102.09
201	Fill	2	Fill of [200]	1m	0.55	0.13	102.09
202	Cut	2	Linear feature	Tr.	0.50	0.15	102.03
203	Fill	2	Fill of [202]	Tr.	0.50	0.15	102.03
204	Cut	2	Linear feature	Tr.	0.80	0.20	101.77
205	Fill	2	Fill of [204]	Tr.	0.80	0.20	101.77
206	Cut	2	Linear feature	Tr.	0.35	0.15	101.67
207	Fill	2	Fill of [206]	Tr.	0.35	0.15	101.67
208	Cut	2	Tree hole	Tr.	0.40	0.20	101.67
209	Fill	2	Fill of [208]	Tr.	0.40	0.30	101.67
210	Deposit	2	Grass covered topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	102.21-102.99
211	Deposit	2	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	102.16-102.90
212	Deposit	2	Gravelly clay silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	101.95-102.75
213	Deposit	2	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	101.85-102.49
214	Deposit	2	Buried subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	101.75-102.29
215	Deposit	2	Natural brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	101.55-102.03
216	Cut	2	Soakaway/modern waste pit	5.5	Tr.	0.50	102.53
217	Fill	2	Fill of [216]	5.5	Tr.	0.50	102.53
218	Cut	2	modern waste pit	3.0	Tr.	0.50	102.00
219	Fill	2	Fill of [218]	3.0	Tr.	0.50	102.00
220	Cut	2	Post hole	0.40	0.40	0.12	102.01
221	fill	2	Fill of [221]	0.40	0.40	0.12	102.01

Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Identification Name and Address	Land at Tudor Barn, Long Mill Lane, St Mary's Platt, Kent TN15 8NA					
Site Code	TBLS 10					
County, District &/or Borough	Tonbridge and Malling district, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	562220 156510					
Geology	Bedrock of the Hythe Formation overlain by brickearth					
PRO Archaeology Project Number	09/50/006					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief:	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 26/06/2010	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr & Mrs Pat Moore					
Project Manager	Paul Riccoboni					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation involving the supervised mechanical excavation of two trial trenches was carried out by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the construction of a proposed new detached house and ancillary garage (Planning reference: TM/07/02163) on land at Tudor Barn, Long Mill Lane, St Mary's Platt, Sevenoaks, Kent (NGR: 562220 156510).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a stratigraphic sequence of natural geology overlaid by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. The earliest archaeological features were seen cut into the natural brickearth and consisted of four linear features and a post hole in trench 2 and one truncated linear feature and two post holes in trench 1. All of the dating evidence retrieved from the features was dated to the medieval and post medieval periods. Modern disturbance seen at the eastern end of trench 1 indicated extensive buried modern waste materials including a steel drum and cables. Other buried waste materials were seen in Trench 2 and recorded in the sections.</i></p>						

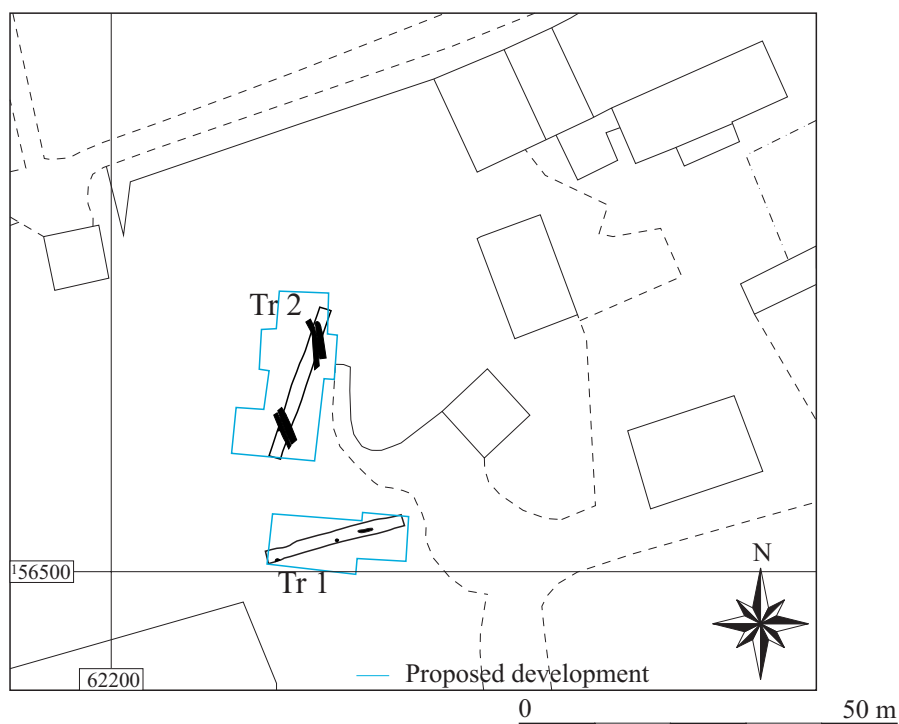
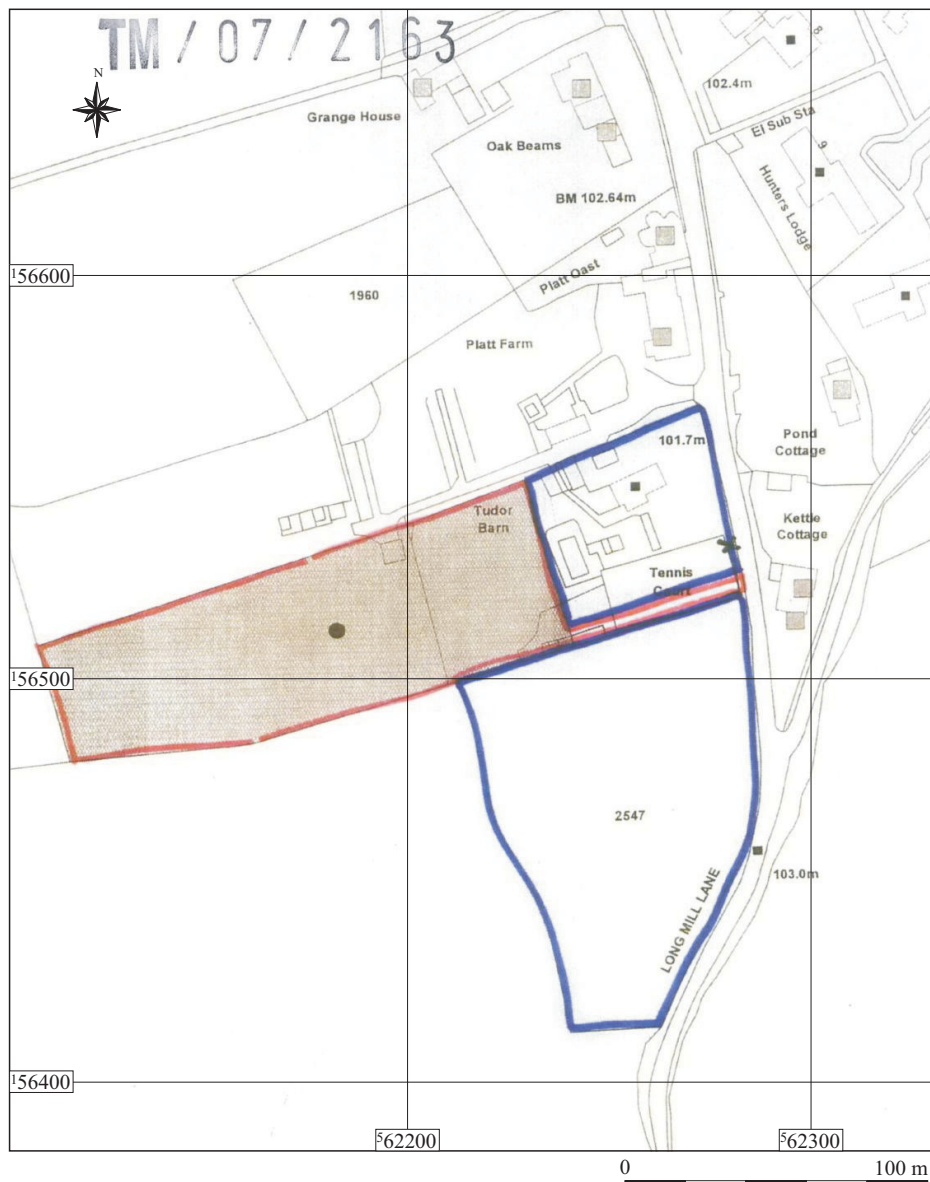


Figure 2. Site and trench location

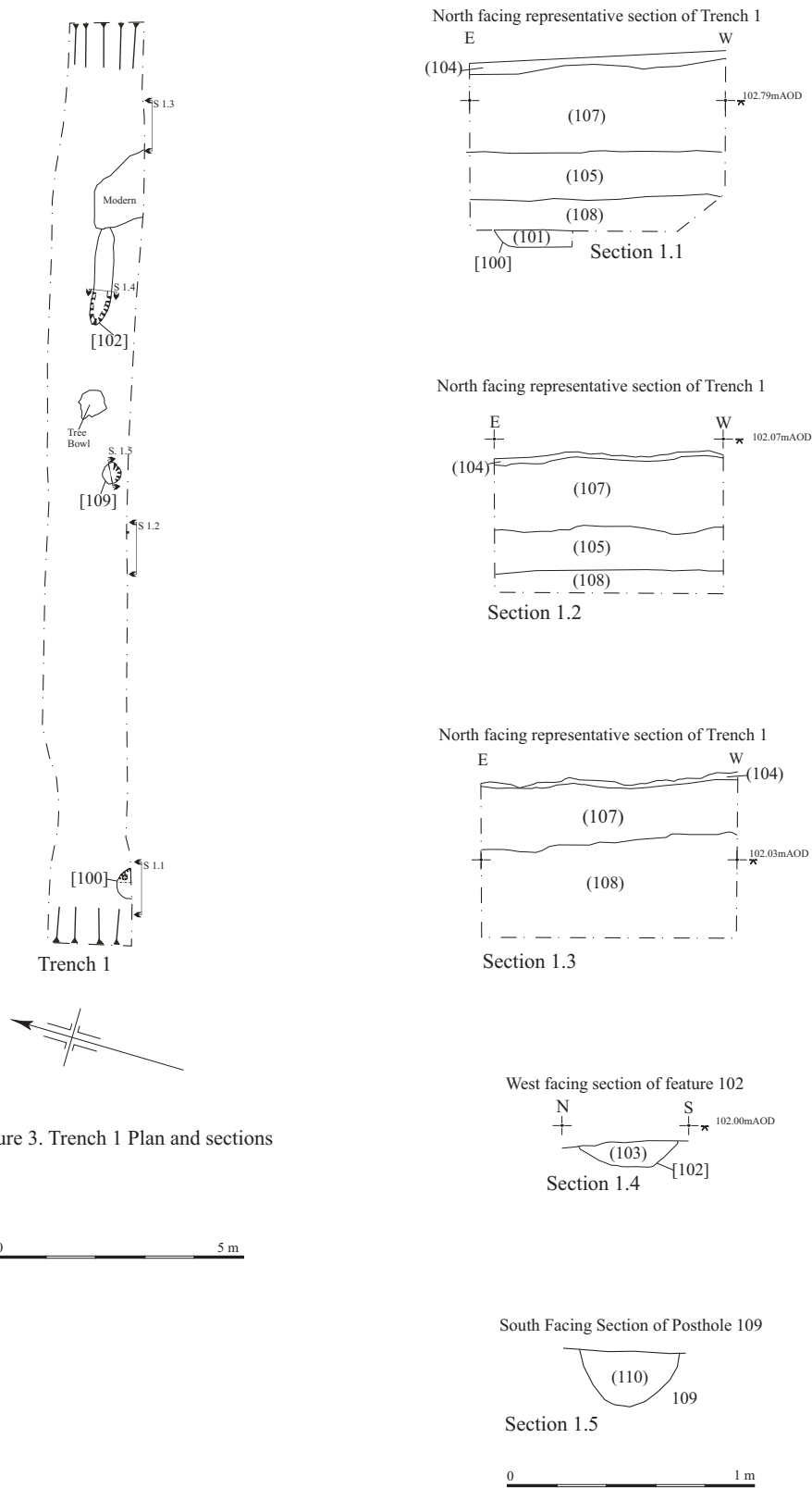


Figure 3. Trench 1 Plan and sections

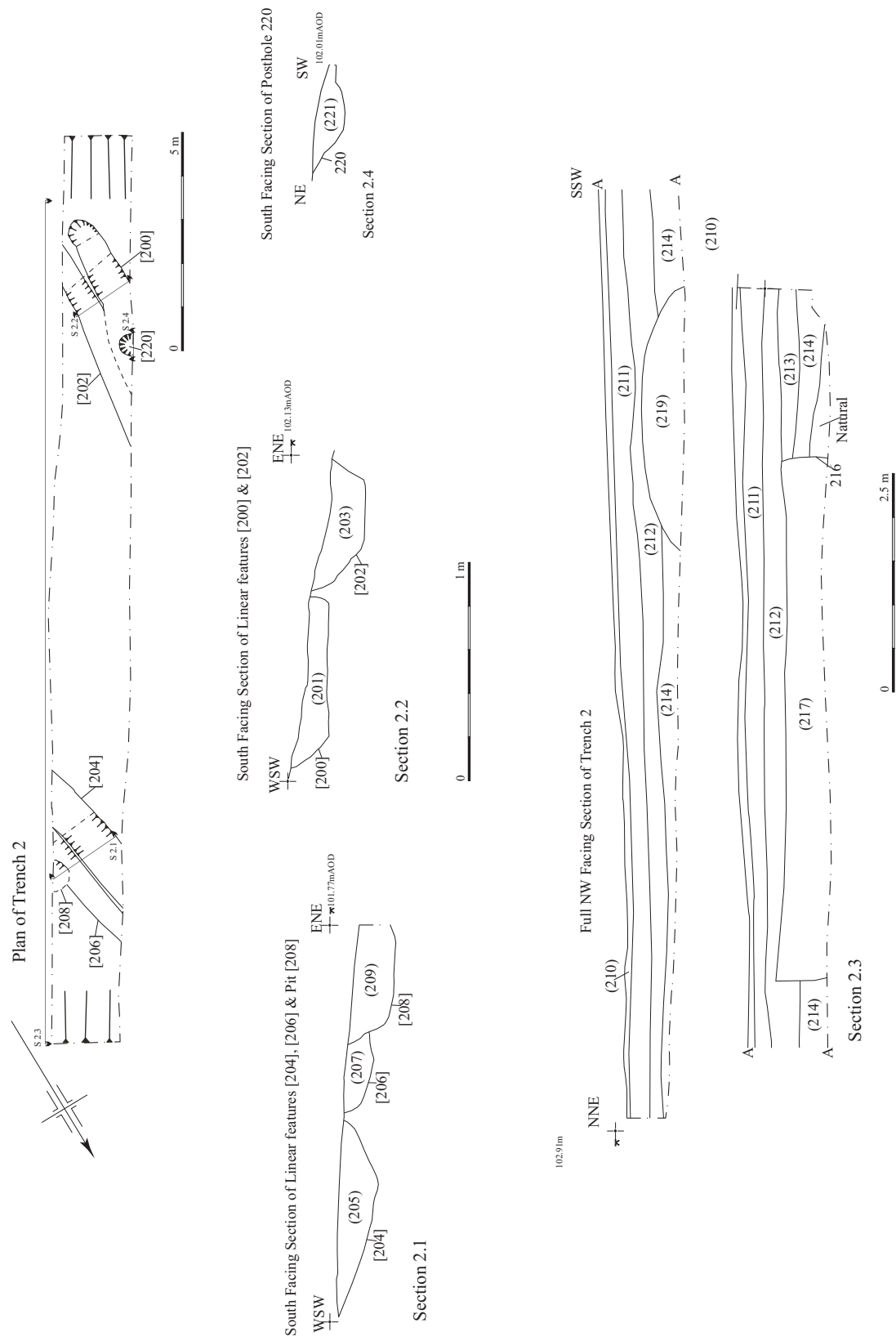


Figure 4. Trench 2 Plan and sections