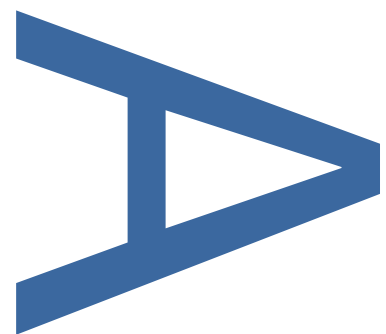
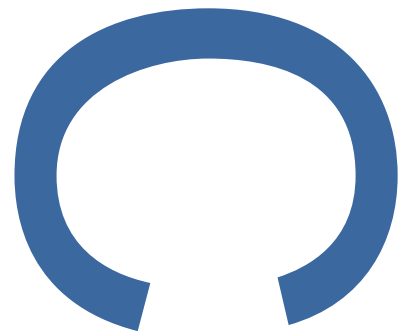


**83 PILGRIMS WAY WEST,
OTFORD,
SEVENOAKS,
KENT,
TN14 5JH**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

MARCH 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

83 PILGRIMS WAY WEST, OTFORD, SEVENOAKS, KENT, TN14 5JH

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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**LAND SOUTH OF 83 PILGRIMS WAY WEST, OTFORD, SEVENOAKS,
KENT, TN14 5JH:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SITE CODE: KOPW18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: SEVENOAKS DISTRICT COUNCIL

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 51532 59229

PLANNING REFERENCE: SE/17/04037/FUL

WRITTEN BY: WAYNE PERKINS, PCA

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MARCH 2019**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at land south of 83 Pilgrims Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN14 5JH. The site is located within Sevenoaks District and is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 51532 59229.
- 1.2 Planning permission had been granted for the erection of 2 detached 2-storey dwellings with access, associated parking and amenity space (Sevenoaks District Council Planning Ref. SE/17/0437/FUL).
- 1.3 PCA were instructed by QW Developments 3 Ltd to implement an archaeological watching brief on the site. The fieldwork was conducted between 24th May and 18th June 2018 during groundworks on the site. The monitoring methodology was presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018) which was approved by the Senior Archaeology Officer of the Kent County Council who advises Sevenoaks District Council on archaeological matters.
- 1.4 The watching brief recorded a natural, degraded chalk bedrock underlying and clayey sand brick-earth which displayed subtle variations across the site including pockets of orangey-brown clay-with-flints deposits.
- 1.5 A wide (c. 4m by 4m+) paleochannel was uncovered sealed beneath the colluvial subsoil which contained burnt and struck flint along with four fragmentary sherds of pottery dating to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The fill of the paleochannel also contained frequent charcoal flecking and heavily degraded animal bone which may suggest that it was settlement debris that had entered the watercourse.
- 1.6 The drift geology had also been cut by a post medieval 'French' drain, laid out in a grid formation in the post-medieval period which had, in turn, been truncated by a modern soak-away.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by PCA at land south of 83 Pilgrims Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN14 5JH (Figure 1; National Grid Reference TQ 51532 59229). The site is rectangular and is immediately south of Pilgrims Way West. It comprises the existing No 83 property with its rear garden and the access area shared with Nos 83a and 85 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site comprises the rear garden to No 83 Pilgrim's Way West property (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The fieldwork was conducted between 24th May and 18th June 2018. The investigation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of the author, and the project management of Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological work was commissioned by QW Developments 3 Ltd.
- 2.4 The site is located within an area of archaeological potential with Roman and medieval activity recorded in close vicinity. Neolithic settlement, Bronze Age finds, and Iron Age features are also known locally.
- 2.5 Earlier in 2018 a Watching Brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct archaeology during the construction of buildings on adjoining plot 83a, located 38m to the west. Excavation of foundation trenches, soakaway pits and service runs were monitored, and a post-medieval land drain was recorded (Britton 2018).
- 2.6 The groundworks contractors reduced the area by c. 1m below ground level (BGL) to prepare the ground for Plots 1 & 2 under constant archaeological supervision by PCA. The ground reduction reached natural geology and further excavation of the foundation trenches was located entirely within the already reduced area (Figure 2).
- 2.7 The site was assigned the code KOPW18. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the relevant local museum under that code.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Planning permission had been granted for the erection of 2 detached 2-storey dwellings with access, associated parking and amenity space (Sevenoaks District Council Planning Ref. SE/17/0437/FUL).
- 3.2 The planning permission included archaeological condition (6) requesting archaeological investigation on the site. The wording of the archaeological planning condition reads:
- 6) *No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a "watching brief". This shall be undertaken by an archaeologist approved in writing by the Council so that the excavation is observed, and items of interest and finds are recorded. The watching brief shall be in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Council. The Local Planning Authority is satisfied that it is fundamental to the development permitted to address this issue before development commences and that without this safeguard planning permission should not be granted.*
- Reason**
- To preserve, in situ, important archaeological remains as supported by Policy EN4 of the Sevenoaks Allocations and Development Management Plan.*
- 3.3 In accordance with the condition, the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project was prepared by PCA (2018) and approved by Wendy Rogers, the Senior Archaeology Officer the Kent County Council who advise Sevenoaks District Council on archaeological matters.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the solid geology of the immediate area is chalk of the Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation (undifferentiated)¹
- 4.1.2 The overlying drift geology was found to be generally a clayey-sand brickearth which contained pockets of clay-with-flints containing large flint nodules.
- 4.1.3 The subsoil had been identified during works in an adjacent plot (83a) as being colluviums (Britton 2018) and this appeared to be the case here. Due to the sites proximity to both the Darent River and Twitton Brook the assumption would have been for alluvium but it lacked any considerable clay component and no layers of an alluvial nature were uncovered.
- 4.1.4 The surrounding land is predominantly grazing but this is mixed with arable also. The surrounding agricultural soil is listed on the Soilscales viewer as being freely-draining lime-rich loamy soils², no doubt enriched by sedimentary deposits due to the proximity of the watercourses listed above.

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site lies at c. 73m AOD on gradually inclined land of the western slope of River Darent valley with the river separating Otford village centre from the Twitton area c. 650m to the east of the site. The smaller Twitton Brook runs c. 120m to the north-west.
- 4.2.2 The study site is immediately due south to the ancient Pilgrim's Way which runs approximately east-west across the landscape where it descends from Otford Mount.
- 4.2.3 The site comprises the rear garden to No 83 Pilgrim's Way West property.

¹ BGS 2018 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

² Cranfield Soil & Agrifood Institute <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/#>

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The site is located within an area of known archaeological activity, with Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity present in close vicinity. Bronze Age finds and Iron Age features and finds are known locally, and a Roman cremation cemetery was exposed during an archaeological evaluation at nearby Frog Farm c.212m to the east.
- 5.2 A Roman villa (HER No. TQ 55 NW 3; Scheduled Monument 1005155) considered to have been built in the mid-1st century and still occupied in the 4th century was found to the east of the village, c. 1.5km east of the site, and subsequently excavated in 1920s, 1971 and 2015 (HER database). Numerous Roman features and finds were located in and around the village including at Pilgrim's Way, Wickham Field to the north of the site (Clarke & Stoyel 1975) at Lympho Field, c. 300m north-east of the site. Common finds in the surrounding fields were, in particular, copper alloy and silver Roman coins.
- 5.3 In 2005 PCA conducted an archaeological evaluation at Frog Farm, Pilgrim's Way West c. 180m east of the site (Taylor 2005). The Frog Farm site was known earlier to contain Roman burial ground and possible mausoleum excavated in the 1960s (Ward 1990). The investigation by PCA revealed a total of 43 cremations alongside a linear feature which may have been a boundary ditch for the cemetery. The majority of the burials contained vessels dated to 1st and 2nd centuries but evidence suggested further utilization of the cemetery in the 3rd/4th centuries as well.
- 5.4 The supposed site of AD 773 A battle between King Offa, King of Mercia, and Aldric, King of Kent, is located to the east, between the Frog Farm and River Darent and on the northern side of Pilgrim's Way, although Anglo-Saxon finds in the area are scarce.
- 5.5 The site is located within the historic medieval and post-medieval village of Otford, which has a Norman Church of St Bartholemew (HER No. TQ 55 NW 1). Amongst numerous finds from the area are early medieval silver pin (HER No. MKE 72546) recovered c. 250m north-west of the site and medieval copper roundel (HER No. TQ 55 NW 48) found c. 150 east of the site.
- 5.6 A Scheduled Monument comprising an Archbishop's Palace (HER No. TQ 55 NW 19; SM 1005197) is located c. 1km east of the site. The palace was built in 1514 – 1518 by Archbishop William Warham and it became the King's property in 1537, post-Dissolution. Out of original form, the existing remains include part of the outer court, the north-west tower and part of the gatehouse. The site of the palace was excavated between 1960s and 1980s (Historic England 2018)³.
- 5.7 Historic OS maps do not show any development on the site and its close vicinity as it appears to have been located within large agricultural land until 1920/30s. Otford Isolation Hospital was built in 1902 to the north of the site within Wickham Field and numerous cottages to the east

³ Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005197>

and south-east are recorded on 1938 map (NLS 2018)⁴. A detached building, likely a house, can be seen close to the west where properties at Nos. 83 and 85 are located. Revised version (1950) of this map, however, shows detached, relatively large building and probably a house, situated in the rear part of the site, partially within the area where the new building is proposed. It is known that the area to the south and south-east of the site was intensively developed for residential purposes in the mid to late 20th century (Britton 2018).

⁴ National Library of Scotland <https://maps.nls.uk/view/102343519>

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 The primary objectives of the watching brief as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018) were as follows:

- To identify any evidence of archaeological deposits and/or artefacts;
- To determine the nature and extent of those remains within the limits of the construction groundworks.
- To preserve 'by record' the extent and significance of any surviving archaeological features and deposits within the site.

6.2 The specific objective of the project was to identify any archaeological remains related to Roman and medieval activity in the area.

6.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Land South of 83 Pilgrim's Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent TN14 5JH.* (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2018)
- Kent County Council's (KCC) Generic Specification for Archaeological Watching Briefs
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2016)
- *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014).
- *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual.* Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

6.4 The proposed development required ground reduction up to 1.43m below current ground level (BGL) of 73m OD and the excavation of foundation trenches with associated service trenches which were deeper to accommodate their respective services (Figures 2 and 3). During the works, the ground reduction reached natural geology and further excavation of the foundation trenches was located entirely within the already reduced area

6.5 All elements of the proposed works were excavated by the contractor on the site under archaeological supervision, using a back-acting machine fitted with a flat bladed bucket or by hand, with the proviso that upon the identification of any significant archaeological horizon, structure or feature, archaeological excavation and recording was to be undertaken.

6.6 The ground was mechanically excavated to a maximum depth of c. 1.13m BGL and further by hand to a depth of c. 1.42m BGL, recorded at 71.57m OD. Machine excavations were undertaken in spits to allow the observation by the archaeologist.

- 6.7 All investigation of archaeological levels, features and structures was undertaken by hand, with cleaning of relevant surfaces with examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 6.8 Representative sections were drawn by hand at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate and a full digital photographic record of the watching brief was compiled sections in order to illustrate archaeological horizons, geological sequences and modern disturbance. All trenches were hand planned and located within a plan of the site boundaries using off-set measurements from known baselines. Archaeological features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20.
- 6.9 All trenches are referenced against local site ground level and recorded as Below Ground Level (BGL). A TBM had been established by the contractors on site at 73m OD which was located on the access drive immediately adjacent to the land plot.
- 6.10 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCA's Operations Manual (Taylor 2009).
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn, photographic records and artefacts will be deposited at Sevenoaks Museum, identified by the site code KOPW18.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 The following section details a chronological account of the archaeological stratigraphy, features and deposits encountered during the watching brief.

PHASE	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	PERIOD	DATE
1a	Bedrock geology: Chalk formations	Geological & Site Formation Processes	Turonian Period	93.8 – 89.4 million years ago
1b	Drift geology: sand & gravel		Quaternary: Pleistocene	2.588 million years ago to 11.7 thousand years ago
2	Paleochannel	Habitation	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4,500 to 1,500 BC
3	Colluvium	Site formation processes	Prehistoric to Post-medieval	?
4	French land drain	Land drainage & management	Post-Medieval	18 th / 19 th Century
5	Present building & surrounding landscaping	Modern development	Modern	20 th Century

7.2 Phase 1: Natural Geological Deposits

Layer	Section 20	Section 21	Section 22	Section 23
Brickearth 1b	-	72.60m OD	72.15m OD	71.87m OD
Chalk 1a	72.74.m OD	-	-	-

7.2.1 The Melbury Marly-Chalk Bed natural bedrock [22] was revealed to the west and south of the main machine trenched area where it met the subsoil [21] at 72.74m OD thus making it higher than the brickearth which overlay it (but which rested in hollows or natural depressions within its surface) (Plate 1; Figure 3).



Plate 1: Section 20, (sample section), view to south shows subsoil/colluviums [21] directly overlying an area of raised chalk bedrock [22]. Scale 1m.

7.2.2 This chalk bed was sealed by naturally accumulated orangey brown sandy clays [29, 36] found at a height of between 72.15m OD at its highest to 71.87m OD at its lowest. This contained pockets of clay-with-flints containing large flint nodules along with occasional eruptions of the chalk bedrock.

7.3 **Phase 2: Paleochannel (Prehistoric)**

7.3.1 A deposit of darker soil was identified at the north of the machined area, close to the northern LOE. Once the colluvial layer [35] had been removed by machine a broad area of dark grey, friable clayey-silt was exposed, heavily flecked with charcoal and fragmentary pottery. Upon further cleaning an edge was identified along its western limit and it took the appearance of a possible paleochannel [32]. Although the surface was cleaned for 3.5m west to east and c. 4m to the south, its furthest limits could not be defined within the time allotted. Therefore, a slot intervention was hand excavated from the western edge for 3.5m towards the east. The base of the feature was gradually sloping down to the east to a depth of 0.32m (c. 71.57m OD). Although the eastern edge was not defined, burnt and struck flint along with fragmentary pottery was recovered from fill [31] (Plates 2, 3 & 4, Figure 4).



Plate 2: Paleochannel [32], view to north-east, scale 1m. Neither the southern nor eastern limit were defined.



Plate 3: Paleochannel [32], Section 23, view to north, scale 1m. The feature becomes progressively deeper to the east (right of picture).



Plate 4: Paleochannel [32], view to the west, scale 1m.

7.4 The excavated slot produced fragmentary burnt flint as well as 4 small fragments of heavily abraded pottery dated to Neolithic/early Bronze Age period. The feature was sealed by colluvial layer [35] and is located at the impact depth of ground reduction. The slot was a way of retrieving dating material.

7.5 **Phase 3: Colluvium / Subsoil (Prehistoric to post-medieval)**

Layer	Section 20	Section 21	Section 22	Section 23
Colluvium/Subsoil	73.00m OD	72.89m OD	72.47m OD	72.50m OD

7.5.1 The brickearth ground surface and paleochannel [32] were in turn sealed by roughly sorted, firm yellowish brown colluvial clayey silt deposit [21, 24, 26 35] which were observed across the entirety of the site, at 73.00m OD at the west sloping down towards the east at 72.47m OD. The soil layers appear to be gradually falling eastwards towards the river valley.

7.5.2 Three small fragments of heavily abraded Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery were recovered from [21] and [26].

7.5.3 Frequent disturbance from prominent tree rooting and the subsequent grubbing out of tree roots was observed throughout the main area of ground reduction.

7.6 **Phase 4: Post-Medieval (18th/19th Century)**

7.6.1 In the north-east of the site a French drain [28] was exposed laid out in a grid pattern and recorded in Section 22 (Plate 5, Figure 4).

7.6.2 It consisted of a vertically cut gully (or trench) 0.63m wide at the top, narrowing down to a flat base only 0.28m wide. The bottom third had been loosely packed with sub angular flint nodules and rounded pebbles [27] whilst the remainder was filled with re-deposited colluviums/subsoil [30].



Plate 5: Section 22, French drain [28] filled by loose stones [27] and re-deposited colluviums/subsoil [30]. View to south-east, scale 1m.

7.7 **Phase 5: Modern (20th Century)**

7.7.1 The entire site had been covered by a modern topsoil and turf landscaping layer [20, 23, 28, 34], generally found to be around 0.24m thick.

8 CONCLUSIONS

Phase 1: Natural Geology

- 8.1 The deposits observed during monitoring were predominantly geological in nature and consistent with the known geology of the area. The bedrock comprised of a Melbury Marl Chalk Bed recorded at a height of 72.74m OD and only recorded in the south-west area of the site. In other nearby excavations the chalk was not exposed at Frog Farm (230m to the south-east) but was recorded as high as 77.76m in the north-east part of the site at Station Approach (1.6km due east) where the ground began to rise towards Otford Mount. However, at its lowest it was at 72.81m OD, commensurate with that found at 83 Pilgrim's Way (Sadarangani 2005: 15).
- 8.2 This in turn was overlain by natural clayey sand (possibly a brick-earth) with pockets of clay-with-flints which lay in hollows or natural depressions. The evaluation recorded natural horizons consistent with the known geology as recorded by the British Geological Survey stated earlier.

Phase 2: Prehistoric (Neolithic/early Bronze Age)

- 8.3 The area interpreted as a paleochannel [32] was not fully excavated. Four fragmentary sherds of thin-walled pottery (19g) were also recovered which had the appearance of Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery. However, it is possible both flint and pottery consisted of residual material.
- 8.4 It is not surprising to find prehistoric material as the site lies in the fork of the River Darent and Twitton Brook. To the north of the site and immediately east of the River Darent prehistoric features were revealed during the excavation of a Darent Court Farm roman Villa. A Mesolithic flint scatter, residual Neolithic pottery and a pit containing late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pot sherds were recorded (Philp 1984:89).

Phase 3: Colluvium / Subsoil (Prehistoric to post-medieval)

- 8.5 The subsoil encountered within the study area was also described as colluvial in nature during works at the adjacent property 83a (Britton 2018) and may be similar to that found overlying the chalk at Station Approach, Otford where it was also interpreted as being colluvial in nature (Sadarangani 2005:15). Although the valley of the River Darent is both broad and shallow, it is clear that colluviums have been working their way down the valley sides over time. Here at 83 Pilgrim's Way this layer sealed the paleochannel [32].

Phase 4: Post Medieval (18th – 19th Century)

- 8.6 Ground reduction in the north-east corner of the site revealed a stone filled French field drain [28], containing sub angular flint nodules, rounded pebbles and fragmentary CBM [27] backfilled by re-deposited subsoil [30]. It is generally accepted that such drains were extensively adopted to facilitate agricultural drainage needs from the 17th century onwards following the publication of numerous written treatises on the subject of agricultural drainage (French 1860 quoted in Britton 2017:17).

Phase 5: Modern (20th Century)

- 8.7 The land around the house (no.83) and the garden to the rear (the study site) had been landscaped with topsoil and turf [20, 23, 28 & 34].

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank QW Developments 3 Ltd for commissioning the project.
- 9.2 We would also like to thank Wendy Rogers, the Senior Archaeology Officer the Kent County Council for her advice and overseeing the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.3 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology by Zbigniew Pozorski. The archaeological watching brief was supervised and written by Wayne Perkins. The illustrations were prepared by Anna Tonelli.

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Online resources:

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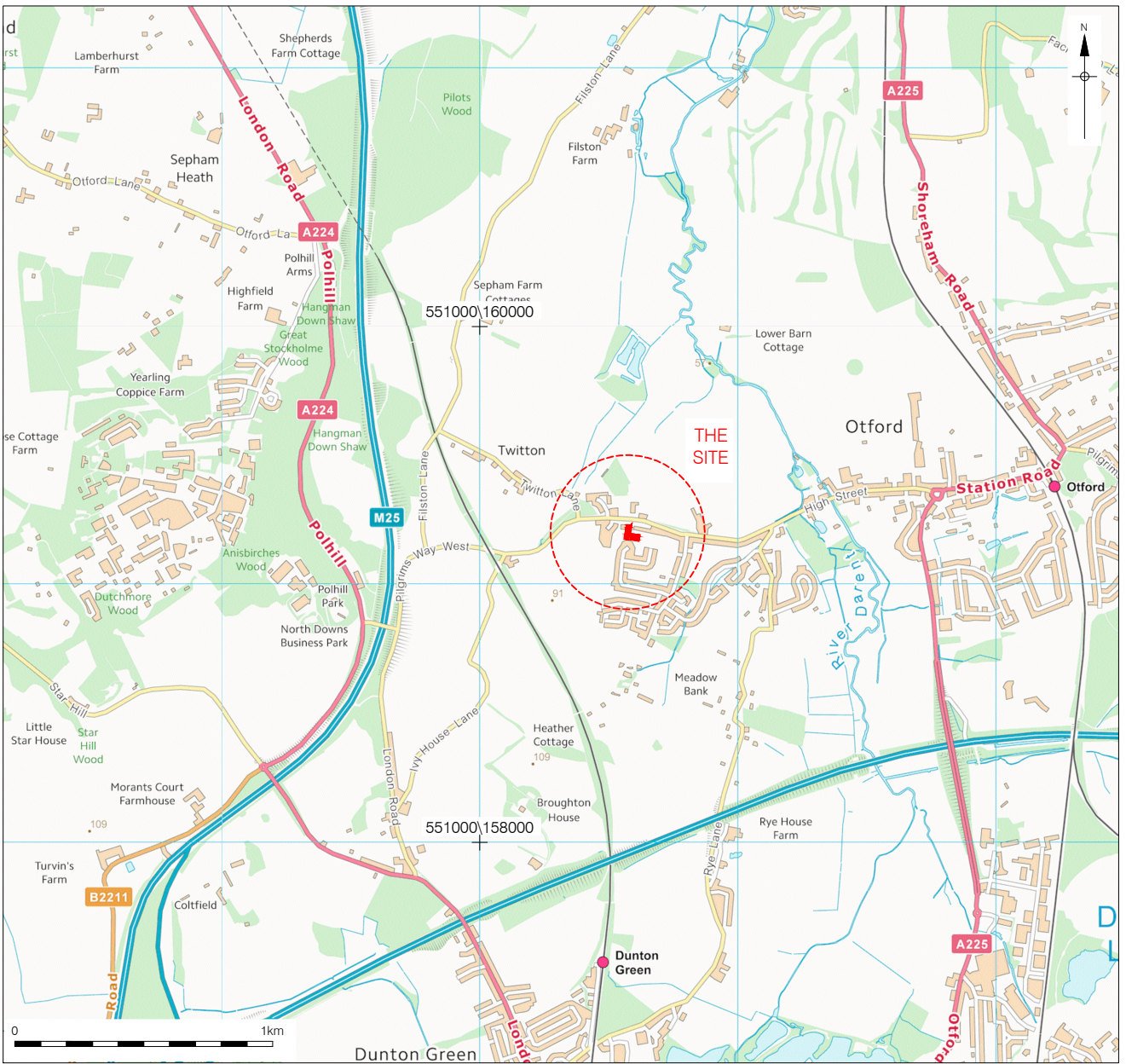
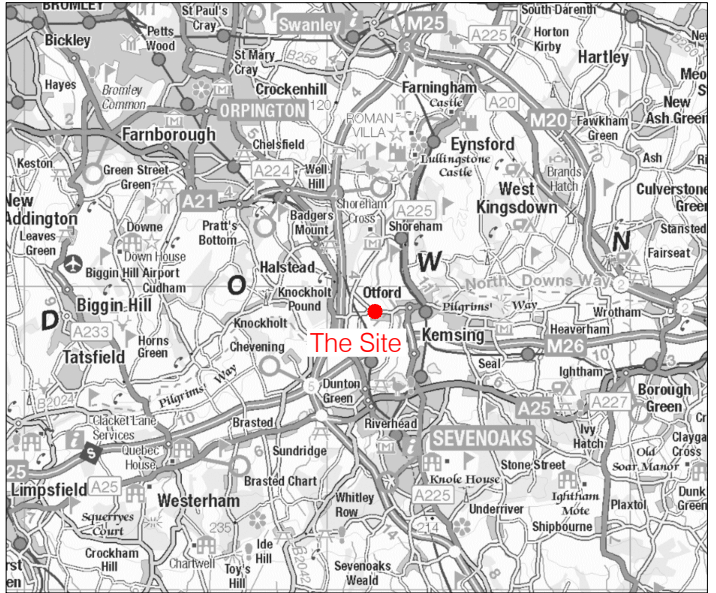
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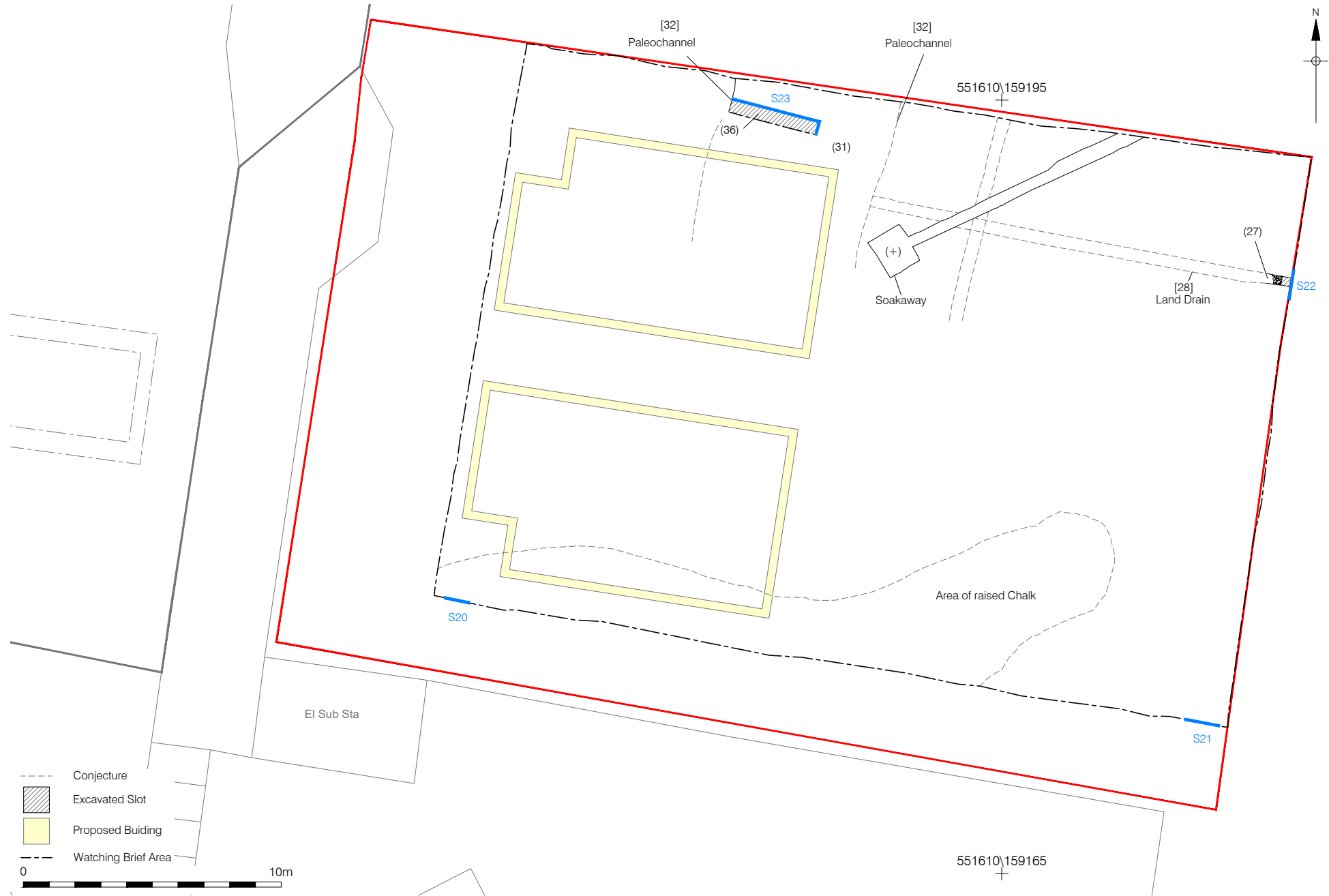
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Soilscapes (Cranfield Soil & Agrifood Institute) <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>



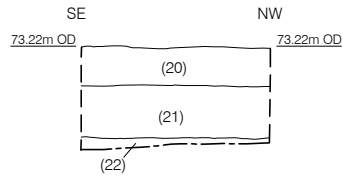
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 250,000 & 25,000 at A4

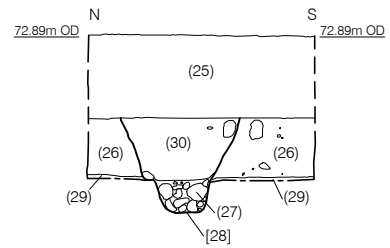
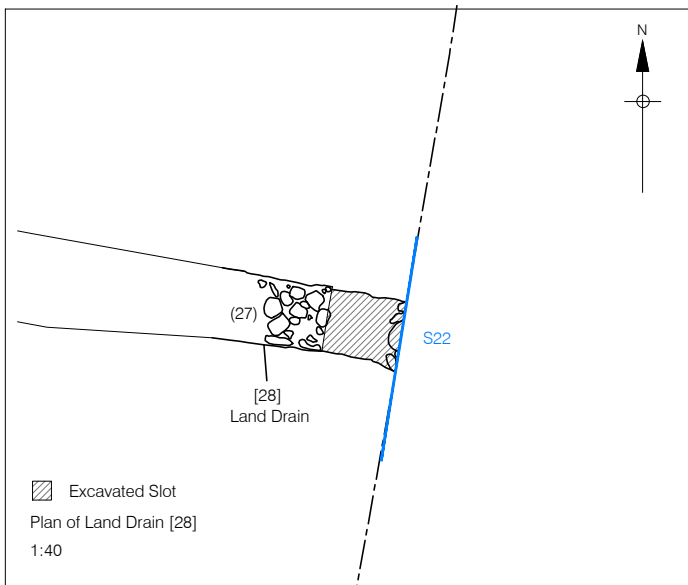


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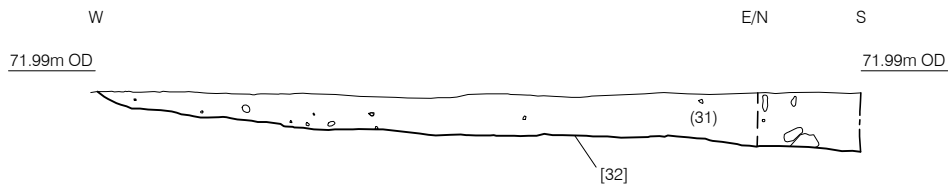
Figure 2
 Area of Watching Brief
 1:200 at A4



Section 20
West Facing



Section 22
West Facing



Section 23
South and West Facing

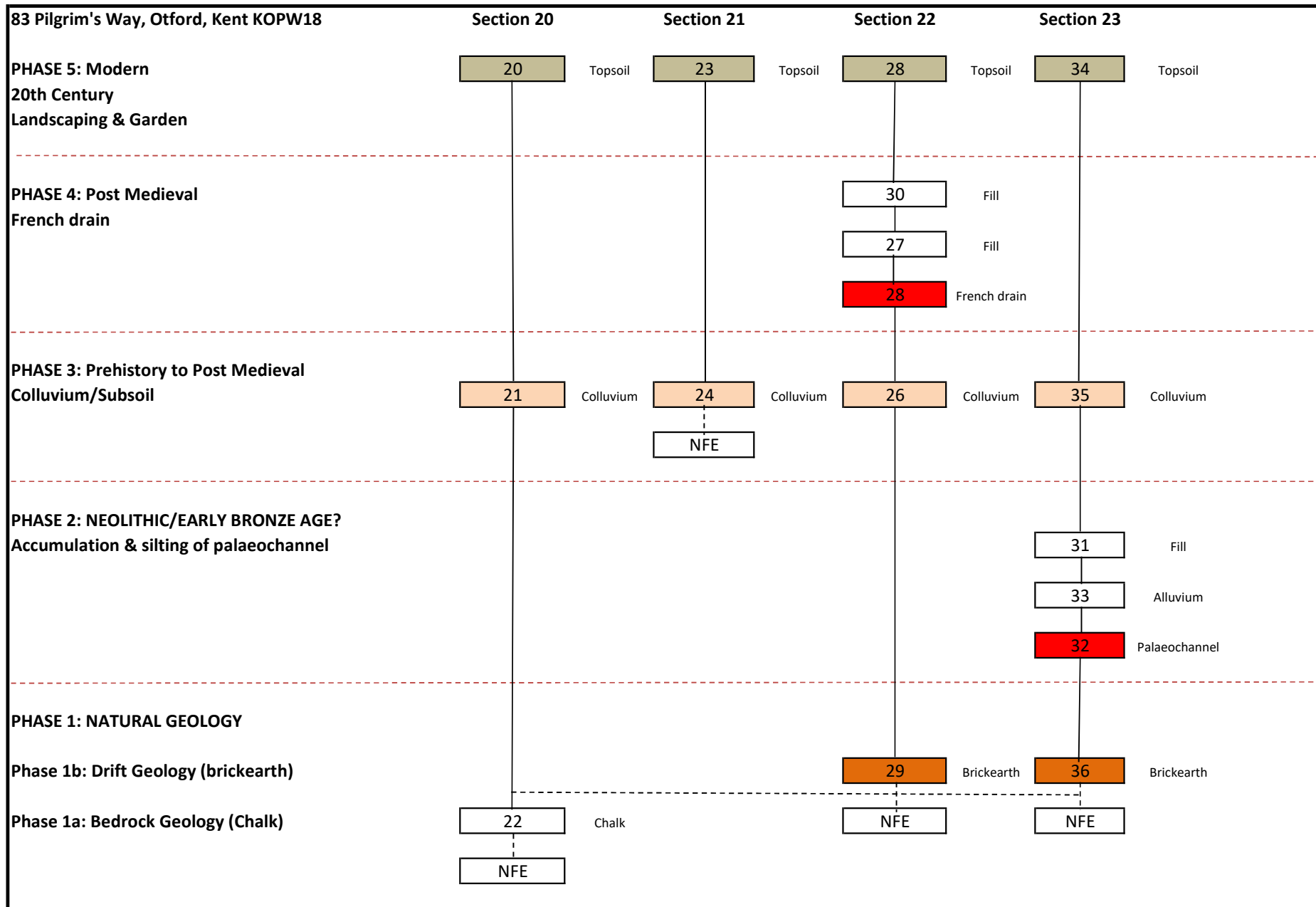


Figure 3
Sections 20, 22 and 23, Plan of Land Drain [28]
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
KOPW18	20	Layer	Topsoil
KOPW18	21	Layer	Subsoil
KOPW18	22	Layer	Chalk Bedrock
KOPW18	23	Layer	Topsoil
KOPW18	24	Layer	Subsoil
KOPW18	25	Layer	Topsoil
KOPW18	26	Layer	Subsoil
KOPW18	27	Fill	Stone fill of land drain [28]
KOPW18	28	Cut	Land drain
KOPW18	29	Layer	Natural
KOPW18	30	Fill	Redeposited natural – backfill of land drain [28]
KOPW18	31	Fill	Fill of [32]
KOPW18	32	Cut	Paleochannel
KOPW18	33	Layer	Natural clay
KOPW18	34	Layer	Topsoil
KOPW18	35	Layer	Subsoil
KOPW18	36	Layer	Natural clay

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

Site code	Context	Fabric	Form	decoration	SC	ENV	Weight	State	Comments	Spot date
KOPW18	21	FLq1	-	-	1	1	3		Small body sherd. Pale brownish yellow exterior, reduced dark grey interior. Moderate angular white calcined flint >1mm. Sparse, very fine black iron ores, in a fine silty matrix	Neolithic - Bronze Age
KOPW18	26	FLq2	-	?cordon	1	1	8		Small body sherds, fresh breaks. Possible external horizontal cordon. Pale yellowish red exterior, reduced dark grey interior. Moderate angular white calcined flint >2mm. Sparse, very fine -1mm black and red iron ores, in a fine, marbled silty matrix	Neolithic - Bronze Age
KOPW18	26	FLq3	-	wipe	1	1	1		Small body sherd. Pale yellowish red exterior, reduced dark grey-brown interior (wiped/burnished). Moderate angular white calcined flint >1mm. Soapy feel	Neolithic - Bronze Age
				Sub-total	3	3	12			
KOPW18	31	FLq4	-	-	1	1	7		Small body sherd. Oxidised pale red. Moderate-frequent angular white calcined flint >2mm. Sparse, pale brown iron ores up to 1mm, sparse very fine grey rounded quartzes in a fine silty, slightly marbled matrix. Slightly harsh feel	Neolithic - Bronze Age
				Total	4	4	19			

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-345963

Project details

Project name	83 Pilgrims Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeological Watching Brief
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2018 End: 18-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	KOPW18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS OTFORD 83 Pilgrims Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent
Postcode	TN14 5JH
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 51532 59229 51.311438981437 0.1744221086 51 18 41 N 000 10 27 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 71.87m Max: 73m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Kent County Council

Project design originator	Wendy Rogers
Project director/manager	Zbigniew Pozorski
Project supervisor	Wayne Perkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	QW Developments 3 Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	83 Pilgrim's Way West, Otford, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN14 5JH: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	W Perkins
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Archaeological Watching Brief report

Entered by	Zbigniew Pozorski (zpozorski@pre-construct.com)
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